CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,303—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th Dec.
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3213	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	10th ,,
B.L. TEVIOTDALE	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4459	800	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th Dec. 1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4459	800	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abroy	19th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on the 14th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be as certained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel. Commander. Tons. H. P. To sail about
WERNETH HALL. A. Buck. 4,100. 500. 12th February 1891.

THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November 1890.

MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Capt. Billings, sailing last week of December.
The above steamer carries both Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with Electric Light. Special attention is paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies from 26 to 28 days. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN," 3,327 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 10th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

PREPARED in our own Laboratory with every attention to Cleanliness.

		Rs. a.
CHUTNIES.—Lucknow, Empress of India, Major Greys, Bombay, Cashmere	per Bottle	1 0
Green Mango	,,	0 12
PEPPERS.—Nepaul, White and Black	,,	0 8
PICKLES.—Lime	,,	0 10
Mango	,,	0 12
JELLIES.—Roselle, Guava	,,	1 0

Tamarind Fish. Rs. 4-8. Green Mango Pickle in Kegs. Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-0 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE NEW SEASON.
AT THE DEPOT OF
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
None are genuine unless signed by me.
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHŒNIX BRAND.

MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.
Cash Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

'XMAS 1890! 'XMAS 1890!! 'XMAS 1890!!!
HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE.

Fresh Consignment received by every Overland Mails.

York Cut Ham, from 8 to 14 lbs.	each per lb.	Rs.	0 14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut	per lb.	,,	0 13
Double Glo'ster Cheese	per lb.	,,	0 13
Stilton Cheese, in jars	per jar.	,,	5 0

For the General Facility of our Constituents, we are selling even one lb. of Ham on cut.
YORK CUT HAM, on cut, per lb. Re. 1.

BULL AND COMPANY,
OILMANSTORES AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

Radically cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. Is a reliable and never failing Remedy.

Retail at Re. 1-4. By all Chemists, Bombay.

Re. 1-8 of all Chemists. Wholesale at POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Kills Fevers and Ague, and eradicates Malarial Poison from the system in two days! "The first bottle made a different man altogether". "A wonderful remedy is your Ague Specific indeed."

If you require a real Cure for Fevers, do not take Price into consideration.

HIS EX.
12TH DECEMBER 1890. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVÉE.
GLOVES.

		Rs.	a.
Gent's. White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons per pair	2	4
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs	,, do.	2	8
Do. do. Best French	,, do.	2	12
Do. French Grey Self-Braided Backs	,, do.	2	8
Do. do. do. Black	,, do.	2	8
Do. Best French Grey	,, do.	3	0

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	Rs. 1-8 to	1 12
White Dress Ties, Scotch Cambric and Tape	each	0 8
Black Dress Ties	from	1 8
White Scotch Bows	each	0 12
White Ground Fancy Bows	,,	1 12
Black Dress Bows	,,	1 12

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11 8

THORPE & CO. {RAMPART ROW.} BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

WITH a view to disposing of Surplus Stock to make room for New Goods,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
have pleasure to announce that they have put aside a portion of
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
which they offer at the
GREAT REDUCTION of 30 (Thirty) PER CENT.,
thus enabling Purchasers to obtain Bargains at less than Manufacturing Prices.

THESE GOODS CONSIST OF:
Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Silver Suites, Demi-Suites, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Bracelets, Necklets, Pendants, Studs and Links, Chains, Musical Boxes, Symphoniums and a few Pianofortes.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AND POONA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
SIMPLE, ELEGANT, RELIABLE.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*
By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*
By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.
Per Case Rs. 7-0.

POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete..... Rs. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S ORIGINAL CHRISTMAS BOXES.

THE LADIES' CASE ..... Rs. 20.		THE GENTLEMEN'S CASE ..... Rs. 20.	
3 Bottles Assorted Perfumes.		1 Box Java Gems.	
1 ,, Eau-de-Cologne.		1 ,, Havannahs.	
1 ,, Hair Wash.		1 ,, Cigarettes.	
1 ,, Mouth Wash.		1 Bottle Whisky.	
1 Box Scented Soap.		1 ,, Brandy.	
1 ,, Crystallized Fruit.		1 ,, Port Wine.	
1 ,, Cosaques.		1 Box Figs.	
1 ,, Chocolate Creams.		1 Tin Biscuits.	
1 ,, Figs.		1 Ash Tray.	
1 Tin Biscuits.		1 Bottle Orrisaline.	

Prices include Packing and Delivery Charges at Railway Station in Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA BRIDGE, AND POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

'XMAS CARDS, DOLLS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, SWEETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, GIFTS, PICTURE-BOOKS.
Special Christmas Lists on Application.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW GOODS FOR SEASON 1890-91.

LEATHER GOODS suitable for 'Xmas and New Year Presents, consisting of Photo Albums, Scre, Frames, Purses, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases, Blotters, Writing Cases, Desks, and a great variety of other useful articles.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

METAL GOODS.—Inkstands, Writing Sets, Paper Weights, Ash Trays, Vases, Gongs, &c.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

CHEROOT BOXES AND CABINETS.—Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, various styles, in beautiful Polished Woods, with Oxdysed Gold Mounts.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

JEWEL CASES.—Ivory Dressing Sets, Ivory and Ebonite Paper Knives, Date Cases in Leather and Mahogany, Inkstands in Oak and Walnut, Letter Balances, &c.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

PLUSH FRAMES, all sizes and styles. Plush Screens and Jewel Cases.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

GAMES.—Chess, Draughts, Dominoes, Go-bang, &c., &c. Foster's Self-playing Cards and Goodall's Cards in great variety.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, Scent Bottles, Charms, Gold Pens, &c. Mordan's Celebrated Manufacture.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

THE "BACHELORS'" CUPBOARD.—For Cheroots, Wine, Medicine, &c., Polished Oak, 3 divisions, secured by lock and key. Outside measurement 20 by 9 by 15 inches high, fitted with Cut Glass, Wine Glass, Tumbler, and Medicine Measuring Glass. Plate Glass Mirror in centre panel. Price Rs. 25.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

LOOKING-GLASS and DRESSING COMPANION.—Made in Fumigated Polished Oak, size 24 inches long by 8 inches wide, can be hung up anywhere. A most complete dressing arrangement of Looking-glass, with bright Brass Sconce for Candle, Hot-water Tin, and Glass Bowl for Shaving Soap, two drawers, one with zinic lining for Soap, the other with Racks for Razors, and Towel Roller underneath. Price Rs. 12.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

DRAWER CABINETS, with 2 Drawers, suitable for Cheroots, Jewellery, or Nick-Nacks, Polished Oak, Brass Handles, Lock and Key to each drawer. Price Rs. 9.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

PIPE RACK WITH LOCK-UP DRAWER, for Tobacco, Cigars or Cigars, Polished Oak, Lock and Key. Price Rs. 6.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

SMOKERS' CUPBOARD and PIPE RACK, Polished Oak, suitable for hanging in the Corner of a Room. Price Rs. 7-8.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

THE "COTTAGE" BOOKSHELF.—Polished, to hang on Wall or Stand on the Table. Size 22 by 19. Can be put together in *two minutes, and without tools*. Price Rs. 3-8.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

THE "CROWN" DAILY MEMORANDUM CALENDAR, for 1891, complete on Metal Stand. Re. 1-12. Spare Blocks for same, As. 12.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

LEATHER DATE CASES, Oblong Shape, Size 6 by 4½, for 1891. Rs. 2-8. Cards for above, As. 12.
Do. do. do. Upright Shape, Size 4½ by 3, for 1891, Re. 1-8, Cards for above, As. 8.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1891.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOUND BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—Latest Styles of Binding.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

RARE AND VALUABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS on Indian Subjects. Catalogue on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOOKS.—Latest London Bindings, Novels, Gift Books, Indian Publications, Church Services.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

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*** Special Twelve-page Catalogue of the above now ready, priced at exceptionally low rates.

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ETCHINGS OF BOMBAY.

A COLLECTION of twelve beautiful ETCHINGS, in two series of six each, comprising the following Views :—

No. 1.

THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
UNIVERSITY HALL, LIBRARY, AND CLOCK TOWER.
SECRETARIAT.
MALABAR POINT.
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BACK BAY.
PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE.
ENTRANCE TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.
ELEPHANTA ISLAND.
REVERSING STATION, BHORE GHAUT.
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*** Very charming Etchings of places of note in the City and Presidency, which deserve to become at once popular. All are executed in a high style of art, the gradations of light and shade being admirably managed, and the detail conspicuously delicate and clear."—*Times of India.*

"A collection of Etchings, of Bombay, which come as a welcome addition to the portfolio. They are marvels of delicate manipulation, and are remarkably cheap."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Complete Series of 12 ..... Rs. 5
Single Series of 6 ..... „ 3

A most interesting and artistic present for friends at home.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT is Proposed to Give a CONCERT at the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1890, at 9-15 P.M., at which portions of "THE MESSIAH" will be performed. Further particulars hereafter.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary, B. P. S.

Bombay, 5th December 1890.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL.

AGENDA :—

Annual General Report and Accounts.
Disposal of Surplus Funds.
Alteration to Rule 3.

J. F. BEVAN,
Honorary Secretary,
E. C. S. Association.

Bombay, 8th December, 1890.

BY ORDER of the Director of Agriculture and Land Records, it is arranged to give instruction as in Dairy management to a limited number of Students. Candidates desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity please apply early to Mr. N. H. Patuck, Khetwady 10th Lane, or Mr Ed. Keventer, Dairy Instructor, Working Dairy, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED, An Able and EXPERIENCED OVERSEER for the Sachin State, Public Works. Salary Rs. 100, plus Rs. 15 Batta per Mensem. Apply, with testimonials, to the Administrator, Sachin State.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Administrator, Sachin State.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for twelve months, beginning on 10th December, 1890, is now ready, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each copy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the Celebrated Wine Grower ERN-STEIN, of Hungary.

Rs. 36 per Dozen.
Apply to
WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on Thursday, 18th December, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

II. To elect the Committee for 1891 ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Chairman.

Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

SWEDISH PILSENER BEER.

From the Export Brewery "NORDISKA," of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints ..... „ 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on application. Apply to

WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held at the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th December, to transact the following business :—

(1). To pass the Audited Accounts of the Fund.
(2). To adopt draft letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University offering a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 5 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures for the foundation of the "PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL," in connection with the University on the terms mentioned therein.

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
CURSANDAS VULUBHDAS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 9th December 1890.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depôt, No. 27, Hummun Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons CLAIMING against the estate of EDWARD DIXON, formerly of Secundrabad, in the Madras Presidency, but late of No. 335, Norwood Road, Surrey, a Deputy Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Norwood Road, aforesaid, on the 23rd April, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 27th day of November, 1890, to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office in the "Standard Buildings," Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

			Rs.	a.
Damask	Table Cloth	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	3	4
Do.	do.	5½ by 7½	4	6
Do.	do.	6 by 8	5	6
Do.	do.	6½ by 8	6	0
Do.	do.	7 by 7	5	8
Do.	do.	7 by 9	7	0
Do.	do.	7½ by 7½	6	4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 101, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Framjee Markur, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a semi-grand pianoforte, by Kaps in very good order, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, large size aviary with birds, gentlemen's saddle by Peat, milch goats, with kids, Hink's table and hanging lamps, oil paintings, rich Persian and velvet carpets, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of Captain TOWNSEND, R.A.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Marine and Bazaar Gate Streets, Fort, DeLisle Road, Byculla, and Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay.

By order of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Marine Street Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., the share and interest of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee in the undermentioned valuable landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, lying between Marine and Apollo Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, being a portion of that ground on which the warehouse, buildings, and premises commonly called Forbes and Company's Cotton Screws lately stood, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and forty-four one hundredth part of a square yard, be the same little more or less together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on the north by the property of Burjorjee Battliwalla, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the property of Allkless, and on the west by the property of the Asiatic Trading Company, Limited, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at DeLisle Road, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-six and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follow:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage, half of which belongs to the premisses hereby proposed to be sold, and the other half belongs to Mooljee Canjee, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public passage or water drain, and on towards the west by the property of Josey Gopal Atmaram and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Josey Dhunjee Lukmidas and Thucker Dayal Ratansey, and the said land was registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 264 and 265 and was registered in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map under No. 383, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 239.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, partly of pension and tax, and partly Government ground, with the houses and stable erected thereon, under Ward No. 2,218, street Nos. 318, 320, 322, 324, and 326, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-five and 5-9 of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, on the west by a property formerly belonging to Ramdas Cumma and Corrjee Tezpall on the north by the property formerly of Hurridas Jetta, and on the south by a property formerly of Jaggannathjee Maharaj, and lately of Runsojee Maharaj, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and the said ground was registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, under No. 79, and in the Books of the Collector of Quit Rent under No. 592, and Collector's old Survey Nos. 591, 592 and old Nos. 191 and 192, new Nos. 5, 7, 12.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, dhurrumshalla, and premiss standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, on the Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting the public passage leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 5, but now under No. and street No. , and bounded on the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, formerly the property of Kessowjee Shamjee, but now of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy (over which said piece of ground, the eaves of the said dwelling-house or dhurrumshalla project to the extent of one foot and a half, from which rain water falls into the said vacant ground, and partly by the dhurrumshalla of Khimjee Jairam, on or towards the west partly by the property of Damodhur Hurjee and partly by the ground of Khimjee Jairam, on or towards the north by the public passage, on or towards the south by the said dhurrumshalla of Khimjee Jairam and a passage, and were formerly in the occupation of Tookaram Ghatee.

Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine and one-tenth square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses, temples, and chawls, standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and assessed under No. 8 by the Municipality of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the properties of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vundravandass Ishalall, Dowjee Gungadhur, and Parvattibai, and partly by passage, on or towards the east by a public road or passage and the property of Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public road or passage leading to the sea, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugonnath Shunkershett, Esq.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with a dhurumshalla standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of the Malabar Hill Road, leading to Government House, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and north by a private passage for the use of the temples and dwelling-house which form the north and west boundaries of the said private passage, and on the south, including the portion recently filled in and enclosed with a fine masonry wall, by a public passage leading westward to the sea, and which said premises were formerly and are still being used as a dhurumshalla.

For further particulars of the said properties and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers and to Messrs. Crawford Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, attorneys for the mortagagees.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babaji (an Insolvent) in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1880, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of public road in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, containing by admeasurement 538 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west partly by the public road and partly by the house of the said Huskel Babajee, on the north partly by the property of the said Huskel Babajee and partly by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises are assessed under ward No. 4,925, and street Nos. 10, 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the following printing materials, consisting of printing presses, such as super royal, foolscap, half foolscap, perforating, paging and ruling, English and Gujerati types, fancy borders, brass rule and leads, cutter, type cases, stands, galliss with stands, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, next to St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome F.-P. black, teak and satin wood household furniture, marble and mosaic tables, octagonal passion flower, painted dinner set, electro-plated ware and cutlery. English-made fluted brass double bedstead, complete, original oil painting by Julius Shroeder, real Persian, Turkish, and Ahmedabad carpets, aviary with birds, double and four light brass kerosine oil lamps, fancy table ornaments, Singer Sewing Machine, hand and foot, stuffed heads and wingless birds, model fortress mounted 16 brass guns, guinea-gold necklet brooch, diamond spray earrings, lady's gold watch, wearing apparel choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. W. W. TOPHAM.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Valchund Oogurchund, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Edulji Rustomjee Mody—MNC—42—1 case plain satin.

28—1879—1 case silk.
1000—3177—1 case velvet.
273—3506—1 case nansook.
1000—1071-73—3 bales blankets.
3142-43—3147—3 cases cutlery.
C—3393—1 case beads.
4 pearl bangles.
1 „ nose ring.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, at the Godown, in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral, the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of drugs, extracts, pills, fluid extracts (American), chemicals, tinctures, liquors, bottles, assorted glass and stoneware jars, pomade bottles, medicine bottle cases, godown scales, measures, tincture presses, retorts, gas burners and fittings, pocket syringes, tooth paste, ointment and gallipots, copper baths and basins, glass cupboards, tables large shelves, amputating cases, a very handsome English-made gilt dispensing counter with bevelled mirror, &c., &c.

The above will be on view six days before the sale,

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron frame brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, Stuttgart, specially made for India, by order of Mr. J. Newbery, Bombay, in good order, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, R. O. table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of A. HOLMES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 10, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
Very valuable, handsome and large size
OILPAINTINGS,
BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
In Superb Gilt Frame.

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.
Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

And several other lots of oliograph, &c., also a lot of valuable and handsome bronze and majolica vases, flower pots, table ornament, &c.

The above are on view.

Catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 10, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1890, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee, Executor of the last Will and testament of Ardesir Bomanjee Kaka, deceased, and with the consent of Bai Bhikaijee, widow and administratrix of Pestonjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,060 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1993, 1991, 2047 and 2048, new No. 2125, old survey Nos. 727, 729, and now survey Nos. 5431, 5442, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Khetwady Fourth Cross Lane, partly by the property of Hormusjee Pestanjee Bottlewalla, partly by the property of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Daroowalla, and partly by the property of Byramjee Sorabjee Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Fifth Cross Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Bandorawalla, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Main Road, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D, Ward No. 1921, and street Nos. 79, 81, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee and family of Pestanjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 10, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., a splendid and valuable assortment of gold watches for ladies and gentlemen, comprising automatic repeaters, chronographs, keyless-hunting and half-hunting, and studded with valuable gems on engraved engine turned and enamelled cases, by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., being a fitting opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs, and others to avail themselves to secure the best description of watches ever offered for sale by public competition, at much lower rates than can be procured at any shop. As also a splendid chance of offering ladies and gentlemen to secure them for Christmas presents to their friends, or as prizes to the deserving.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th December, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14 2½, very showy, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 comfortable victoria, with removable coach box, in very good condition.
1 handsome Grey, Galloway, goes in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED PRICE AND CO'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of 34 cases of Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of violet powder, cod liver oil, hair oil, syrup, pomade tooth brushes, eau de cologne, e sence of white and damask rose, rose geranium, franjipani, boquet, stephanotes jamaica ginger, pepper mint, lime juice, glycerine tar, toilet, rose and Brown Windsor soap, &c, &c.,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Breach House," Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case by Treacher and Co., a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a strong circular glass fronted miniature brougham, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. C. DUMBELL, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and Mr. Robert and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and panka proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, &c., &c., &c., the property of Nowrojee Manockjee. Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 n. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 9, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japaness vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of Dr. J. P. BARRY, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, the surplus-stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowroji, Cabinet-maker, (changing residence) consisting of teak and blackwood substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, numerous table and cabinet ornaments, suitable for Christmas presents, very valuable China jars, library, book-cases, Indian door curtains and many other sundry articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1. "Rudge" Rotary Tandem, ball bearings throughout tricycle, rear saddle and driving gear, detachable at pleasure, all in good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 10, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage &c.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard..... Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne..... „ 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne. „ 450
Square Piano, by Soundy..... „ 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co..... „ 550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass ..... „ 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves ..... „ 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard..... „ 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood..... „ 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy ..... „ 350

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No 1, ASH LANE & 12, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE COOBLA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld. TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the SALE of the COTTON WASTE of the above Company for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891, will be received at the office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, up to 20th December, 1890.

A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 50,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture-holders and having a currency of 30 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon on the 16th of December, 1890. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 16th January, 1891. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement dated 4th November 1890.

P. RAMASAWMY CHETTYAR,
Vice-President.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 5th November, 1890.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co., sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.

Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1891, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1890.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th of January, 1891, for the purchase of the Port Trust Steam Tug "Manora," lying in Karachi Harbour.

Tonnage ..... 419 60-94 tons.
When and where built ..... In 1868 in the Bombay Government Dockyard.
Material ..... Teakwood.
Extreme length ..... 141 feet 6 inches.
Do. breadth. ..... 26 feet.
Draught when loaded ..... Forward

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p. m.
Football Tournament, Rangers vs. Casual, 4-15 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Colombia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Siam (s), from Aden ; Kistna (s), Kurrachee ; and Hispania (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Kurrachee.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand every Friday, until further notice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, to-day, at 7-20 p.m.

THE D. M. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month in this hospital was 4,624, daily average, 154, and new patients, 845.

HOUSING OF LEPERS.—Four male and three female lepers were yesterday removed to the Arthur Road Hospital prior to their permanent transfer to the Matoonga Asylum.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—The above tournament commences at 4-30 this evening on the Cooperage, between the Rangers and the Casuals. Players are requested to be on the ground at 4-15 p. m. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

SERIOUS KICK FROM A HORSE.—Nathubhoy Purdeysee, a syce, employed in Mr. Oomer Jamal's stables, at Belasis Road, was yesterday violently kicked over the region of the heart, and immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

THE LATE FIRE AT BYCULLA.—The stampede from the stables of M. Sulaiman Dawood, the well-known importer of horses, which followed the recent fire in the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, had led to a further loss of Rs. 500, being the value of a young grey Arab. 14-2 in height, which Mr. Suleiman, on checking the stud stock, finds to be missing.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, Mr. H. H. Risley, B. C. S., will deliver an address on the progress of the study of Indian anthropology in Europe and cognate matters, and the secretary will read notes by Mr. F. Fawcett upon "Spirit Exorcism among the Khonds," and "Ordeal by Fire in Mysore."

CARLTON CLUB BALL.—The annual ball, in connection with the above club, will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday next, at 9 p.m. The committee have secured the services of an excellent regimental string band, and have intrusted the catering to the well-known firm of Peliti and Company, so that with such arrangements they hope to give the members and their guests an enjoyable evening. Tickets may be had from the secretary up to this evening.

A NOVELTY IN COATS.—Laxmon Sonoo, a gardener in the employ of the Yacht Club, was discovered a few days ago wearing a coat made entirely of damask table napkins. On his house being searched, one table cloth, nine napkins, one table knife, and other property of the Club was found. The house of Pandu Sonoo, brother of the former, being also searched, three napkins, one table knife, one corkscrew, and other articles belonging to the Club were found. Both men are in police custody.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, in Coomarwada, on the body of Sitaram Govind, aged 40, a tobacco and pan-supari seller, who was greatly addicted to drink. On Sunday he drank to excess and complained of a headache. Drs. Ismael and Kane were sent for and ordered an application of ice to the head, and leeches to the temples, but all was of no avail, for the man died of convulsions, on Monday. A verdict of death through excessive drink was recorded.

FATHER BENSON'S MISSION.—Father Benson, S. S. J. E., holds the second of his three special Advent services at the Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock. The reverend gentleman, in commencing his sermon last Wednesday evening, when there was a large congregation, stated that he purposed taking "Faith, Hope, and Charity," respectively, as the subjects of his discourses, and in a powerful and practical sermon emphasized "the necessity of stronger belief in a risen and living Christ." The subject of Father Benson's sermon this evening is "Hope."

CHILDREN'S CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—A concert was given by the children of the Cathedral High Schools, in aid of the School Building Fund, in the Town Hall, last evening. The hall was crowded and the children who have been trained by Mr. B. G. Hebditch acquitted themselves admirably. A Christmas Play, acted by the children in character, was cleverly performed, and proved a most enjoyable part of the entertainment to the younger portion of the audience in particular. A report of the concert will appear in to-morrow's issue.

A DETERMINED THIEF.—A young Hindu, named Succaram Esu, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, placed before Mr. Hamilton, for taking a silver waist belt, valued at Rs. 35, from his friend Baliya Subu, who was asleep in his verandah, a few nights ago. Accused admitted a previous conviction for theft, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was again called on to answer the theft of a silver watch and metal chain, valued at Rs. 30, the property of one Krishna Bapu. Accused admitted this also and added that he pawned it for Rs. 5, through a second man, to a Marwaree, whom he pointed out to the police. He was sentenced to an additional term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GREEDY THIEF.—Yesterday, Kesan Ram Juggunnath, aged 18, was charged by Inspector Hiscocks, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, with theft of sundry household articles, valued at Rs. 80. It would appear that Sargai, a Hindu woman, who lived in Haines Road, went to a tank to bathe on the 4th instant. On returning she found her door open, and copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, and Rs. 15 in cash stolen from three boxes, which were broken open. She saw accused absconding and raised an alarm. Accused was arrested that night in Clarke Road, and showed the policeman a dustbin, where he had buried many of the articles. Prisoner admitted being once before placed before a Magistrate for theft. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING HIS BROTHER'S PROPERTY—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramchunder Sadoba was charged by acting Inspector Nelmes, of the Dhobie Talao Section, with theft by housebreaking. From the evidence it appears that the prisoner, who is the brother of Ragoonath Sadoba, the complainant, broke into the latter's shop, at Funneswady,' at 3 o'clock yesterday, by wrenching off the door padlock. Having secured a puggaree and a coat, he was proceeding along the Agiary Lane when he was accosted by a police sepoy who knew the character Ramchunder bore. He endeavoured to evade further inquiry by passing on with the simple reply that the clothing was his own. The sepoy, however, not being satisfied arrested Ramchundor, and on inquiry the theft was discovered. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN NORMAN.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, solicitor, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, on behalf of Seedick Hoossein, manager of Messrs. Joosub Abba and Esmail Cassum, traders, under the name of Cheap Jack and Company, outfitters and tailors, Esplanade Road, and filed an information charging Captain Charles Norman, *alias* Charles Nelson, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 121. From the information it appears that during the month of April, clothing to the above amount was made for the accused, and a bill for the same was sent on several subsequent occasions to Captain Norman who made no payment, although he was repeatedly requested to do so by the prosecutor himself. On the 6th of September, the complainant heard that Captain Norman was leaving for Europe by the s. s. Etolia, and he again demanded payment, when he received a cheque from the accused upon Messrs. William Watson and Company, which was afterwards dishonoured. The magistrate granted a warrant of arrest, directing at the same time that the accused should be granted bail Rs. 300 and a surety for a similar amount.

THE LATE MRS. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—At the third death (*Oothamna*) funeral ceremony solemnized yesterday afternoon, in memory of the late Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at Tardeo, the sum of Rs. 26,600 was subscribed by the deceased lady's nearest relatives and from her own funds, as below :—Rs. 12,100 by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the deceased lady ; Rs. 3,000 by her son, Mr. Rustamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy ; Rs. 2,500 by Mr. Bomonjee Dinshawjee Petit and Bai Goolbai, his wife, an eldest daughter of the deceased lady ; Rs. 2,000, by Mr. Framjee Hormasjee Albless, and his wife Bai Manekbai, second daughter of the deceased ; Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Nanabhoy Ardesir Moos, and his wife Bai Jeeloobai, third daughter of the deceased. How this sum is to be disposed of, and to what different charitable institutions it is to be devoted, will be determined hereafter. The amount of Rs. 5,000 set apart by Bai Heerabai, the deceased lady, will be handed over to the trustees of the Parsee Charitable Funds, with a request to invest the same in Government paper, and to be used as will be hereafter communicated to them by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in terms of her will.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE OF SONG.—A song service, compiled by Mr. Harding Bauner from "Our Father's Care," the popular ballad by Mrs. Sewell, illustrative of the age, occupation, and early maturity of little Nelly Hardy, as sketched from real life, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Mazagon, on Monday night. The place was well filled by both adults and children. The attention of the children was rivetted on the story throughout, and the fourteen beautiful views displayed by the "Euphaneron," illustrating the tale of poverty, hardship and pain, created great interest. There were twenty-four suitably adopted solos, duets, and choruses sung at appropriate intervals by several ladies and gentlemen, all combining to make a couple of hours very enjoyable indeed. Mr. Morris, C.E., conducted the service and concluded it with prayer. Mr. Robins thanked all who had helped to get up the entertainment. It is contemplated to repeat the service of song on an early date at the Grant Road Chapel, for the benefit of the community there.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION IN THE HARBOUR.—This was a case in which a boatman, named Imamoodin Baba, was charged by Constable Barnet, of the Harbour Police, with obstructing the navigation of the Victoria Dock Channel, on Monday morning. Joseph Avent, master pilot, appeared as the complainant. Between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning he was towing the s. s. Devonshire from the Victoria Dock into the stream. Just as the vessel was clearing the dock beacons the prisoner's boat, which was sailing up the harbour, went right across the channel. The tug's whistle was immediately sounded as a precautionary measure for the boat to keep clear, but no attention was paid to the warning, and the prisoner's boat, which came down on the tug's starboard tack was nearly capsized by coming in contact with the main hauser. The tug managed to swing clear of her before she collided, by porting her helm, and then immediately dropped her anchor in the middle of the channel. Failing this precaution, the prisoner's boat would have been sent to the bottom. The defence of the prisoner was that as there was no breeze at the time, he was unable to get clear of the tug. The Magistrate informed the prisoner that it was without doubt his duty to have kept clear of the channel when he saw the ship coming out. He could see no reason to doubt that if he (the prisoner) had kept a proper look-out he could have avoided any chance of obstructing the navigation of the steamer. He fined him Rs. 15.

PROPOSED Y. M. C. A. FOR NATIVES.—The idea of a native branch of the local Christian Association for young men originated with Mr. W. Hind Smith, the travelling Secretary of the Council of the British Y. M. C. A., who is now conducting a fortnight's special evangelistic services in this city. A meeting of those interested was accordingly convened at the General Assembly's Institute, in Kalbadevie, at half-past eight on Monday night. The Rev. J. E. Robinson and Dr. Mackichan opened with prayer. Mr. Smith's suggestion for the election of a chairman was negatived by Mr. Conder, who thought that such formalities should be dispened with and Mr. Smith's title to the chair be allowed. This being done, the Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy gave an account of the work of the Western India Native Christian Union, and added his opinion that there was no necessity for the formation of an analogous association while the Union existed. Mr. Clarke as secretary expressed the willingness of the local parent Y. M. C. A. to furnish suitable rooms, a library, and recreation room for the proposed native branch. Dr. Mackichan proposed the formation of one independent of any branch, the need of which being determined by committees from the Union aforementioned, and the Y. M. C. Association of which Mr. Conder was president. An animated debate followed, Mr. Modi and the natives generally agreeing with Mr Dhunjeebhoy that there was no necessity whatever for the contemplated association affiliated or otherwise, the European members unanimously dissenting from this opinion. No definite conclusion was arrived at, and the meeting separated with the singing of the Doxology at 11 o'clock.

THE THEFTS BY MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

BAPU, the Municipal maistry, and Saba, the muccadum, were brought up on remand before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, charged under sections 381 and 109 I.P.C., with the theft of a quantity of junglewood belonging to the Municipality. Mr. De Souza appeared for the first, and Mr. Sealy for the second accused. After some further evidence was recorded,

Mr. De Souza said that he could only characterise the evidence as so much contradiction from the police downwards. It was such a chaos, the outcome of doubt being inevitable, and the benefit of this he assumed would be extended to the accused. How could the accused be guilty when they themselves were acknowledged to have brought the diminution to light. Such an hypothesis was as absurd as it was preposterous. It would be very unsafe for any court to convict on such evidence.

Mr. Sealy said his Worship could not lay a finger on any part of the evidence proving dishonest possession or clandestine removal of any wood at any time by the accused. Some witnesses said the wood was in the depot ; others said it was stacked on an open space of ground. There was no evidence, exclusive of the police, that the accused made any admissions incriminating themselves.

Mr. De Souza, in answer to his Worship, replied that the defence had no evidence to produce. He would only remind his Worship of his client's undoubted character, and long service of twenty-seven years.

The accused in answer to the Court said that they had nothing further to add than that they knew nothing of the allegations made in court. They were in no way connected with the police preliminary investigation, &c.

His Worship, in finding the prisoners guilty, observed that as a natural sequence they must lose their appointments and forfeit their service, and this consideration would carry weight in their sentence ; still they must be punished. He would sentence them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

SECOND DAY.

IT has been arranged to receive additional entries for the three races named below up to 2 p. m. on Thursday :—

Hurdle Race.
All Horse Hurdle Race.
Colaba Stakes.

E. LAWRENCE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY 10TH DEC., 1890, 6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Reverend Father Benson, S. S. J. E.

THE real cause of the Kidderpore Dock failure has, says a contemporary, not been properly understood. At the exact spot where the crack occurred, stood a Hindu temple, which was demolished to make room for the dock-wall ; and this being known, the whole thing becomes clear. It is freely asserted in the bazars that it serves the dock authorities right ; and, moreover, that the dock wall will never stand, and all the efforts of the engineers will be defeated during all time. The worst of it is, there is no remedy ; except, of course, to restore that demolished temple, and this is out of the question. It clearly becomes a case of feeding Brahmans for their interposition.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT BETWEEN SOLICITORS.

JOHN MACFARLANE *vs.* HENRY JOSEPH RANDOLPH HEMMING.

THE plaintiff in this case, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, prayed that an account may be taken of the average of the actual profits of the business of the plaintiff's firm for three years ending the 31st December 1885, and that the plaintiff may be declared entitled to be paid by the defendant, as the purchase money of the 5-16th share, a sum equal to two years' purchase, based on the average profits, giving credit to the defendant for the monies paid by him to the plaintiff. That it may be declared that the defendant is bound to pay to the plaintiff one-half of all sums received or to be received by the defendant until the purchase money was paid off ; that it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to a charge upon the defendant's 5-16th share and on all monies receivable by him, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, Mr. Hemming, appeared in person.

It was arranged that this suit should be heard together with another brought by Mr. Hemming against Mr. Macfarlane to have the agreement in question set aside, for damages, &c.

Mr. Macpherson read the plaint in which it was stated that in the year 1886 the plaintiff, who for many years had been practising as a solicitor in Bombay, entered into an agreement with the defendant that the latter should acquire a share of 5-16th in the former's firm, the plaintiff retaining a 3-16th share therein, the remaining 8-16th to belong to Mr. Edgelow, the plaintiff's partner, and it was agreed that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff for such 5-16th share in the business a sum equal to two years' purchase of the said share to be ascertained by taking an average of the actual profits of the business for the three years ending the 31st of December 1885, and it was agreed that the defendant should pay a sum of £500, equivalent to Rs. 7,328, at once, and should pay and secure the balance of the purchase money in the following manner, namely, that the defendant should charge all his share and interest in the partnership and all monies that might thereafter become due and payble to the defendant with the payment of the said balance, and that the defendant should out of every sum drawn or received by him on account of his share of the profits of the business pay to the plaintiff at the time of the receipt of the same not less than one half of the sum received by the defendant until the whole of the balance of the purchase money for the said 5-16th share was paid off, and that when the monies were paid off, the plaintiff's 3-16th share should be bought at the same proportionate rate as the 5-16th share, the plaintiff having a similar charge on the monies received by the defendant as security for the purchase money. The plaintiff particularly relied on clause 12 of the agreement. The defendant thereafter became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming on the terms aforesaid, and had ever since taken advantage of the agreement, and the firm had carried on an extensive business and realised and made larger profits. The amount of purchase money for the 5-16th share had not yet been agreed on and ascertained owing to the unreasonable conduct of the defendant, but the plaintiff said that the same would be upwards of Rs. 30,000. The defendant paid to the plaintiff the sum of £500, the equivalent of Rs. 7,323, agreed to be paid as aforesaid. The defendant, according to his own statement, had drawn on account of his 5-16th share of the profit of the business monies amounting to Rs. 32,769-10-3 from the 15th August 1887 to the 20th August 1889, but the defendant had broken his covenant with the plaintiff, and had not paid him a half share thereof. The plaintiff had thereby sustained loss and damage and loss of interest which he otherwise would have received on the same. The defendant had only paid to the plaintiff the sums of the Rs. 125 in August 1887, Rs. 125 on the 29th September 1887, Rs. 62-8 on the 25th November 1887, and Rs. 125 on the 13th August 1888. There was a statement of monies admitted by the defendant to have been drawn by him on account of his 5-16th share. The defendant had, have as aforesaid, appropriated the said monies to his own use. He was indebted to the plaintiff on account of such monies Rs. 15,947-5, besides interests from the respective dates on which the same were payable to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff said that he was entitled to a charge on the defendant's 5-16th share and on the monies payable to him in respect thereof as securety for the monies. The defendant refused to pay to the plaintiff one-half of the monies drawn by him, and unless the defendant was restrained by injunction, he would continue to draw out and receive monies on account of his 5-16th share and appropriate the whole thereof to his own use. The plaintiff said he was entitled to receive one-half of such monies, and he claimed a charge on the whole of the share for the monies due to him on account of past as well as future payments due to the plaintiff as aforesaid. If the defendant was allowed to receive the same, they would be wholly lost to the plaintiff as the defendant was a man of no means.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted having entered into the agreement dated the 1st September, 1886, but said that he was induced to do so by the fraud and misrepresentation of the plaintiff. Defendant made the acquaintance of the plaintiff in England in the month of August 1886, when the plaintiff was endeavouring to dispose of his share in his business in Bombay. Defendant was then in practice in England, and had no acquaintance with the nature of an attorney's business in India. Plaintiff represented to the defendant and induced him to believe that the business was a very valuable one, producing profits of £6,000 or £7,000 per annum, and urged the defendant to proceed at once with the plaintiff on his return to India. In order to show the defendant the value of the business, the plaintiff showed to the defendant certain statements in writing purporting to show the partners' drawings from 1881 to 1885. Such statement showed that the drawings n 1883 were over Rs. 60,000, for 1884 over Rs. 40,000, for 1885 over Rs. 70,000. The defendant enquired of the plaintiff whether the figures in such statements represented a fair average of the firm's profits in other years, and whether there were included in such figures the receipts on account of any large or special cases. The plaintiff represented to the defendant and induced the defendant to believe that such figures did represent such fair average, and that they did not include any large or special cases. The defendant made particular enquiries of the plaintiff as to the nature of the plaintiff's business, and the latter represented to the defendant that it was a ready-money business, whereby he induced that defendant to believe that the business had been managed as a ready-money business, and that its profits would be realized and divisible at the time when the work to earn such profits should be done. The defendant made particular enquiries of the plaintiff as to what it would cost him to live in Bombay, and the plaintiff replied and induced the defendant to believe that he could live in Bombay easily and comfortably in a suitable position for Rs. 200 a month. The defendant said that on the faith of the said representations he was induced to enter into the agreement, dated the 1st September 1886, and paid to the plaintiff the sum of £500. The defendant arrived in Bombay with the plaintiff on the 28th September 1886, and from that date until the 1st March 1887 he was a clerk in the employ of the plaintiff. On the 1st March 1887, he became a partne in the firm of Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming. The defendant said that since he became a partner in the firm he had ascertained that each of the said representations was false. The business is not a very valuable one, for the profits realized by the firm from a very exceptional matter of business which was conducted by one of the partners chiefly at Hyderabad in the Deccan the profits of the firm had been trivial. The said three years—1883, 1884 and 1885—were not in fact fair average years, but were the best years the firm had ever had, and the profits made therein were largely made out of four exceptionally heavy matters. The sums divided by the partners during the three years (though not as the defendant believed attributable to profits earned during those years) amounted to Rs. 180,375-10-6, or an average of Rs. 60,125-3-7 per annum which was nearly three times greater than the average for the ten preceding years, and such large sums were divisible in those years owing in great measure to the costs, for the said four matters having been paid during those years The business was not a ready-money business, and the cost of living in Bombay was greatly in excess of the sum of Rs. 200 a month. The defendant said that if the representations of the plaintiff had been true, he would have been able to have paid of the plaintiff for the 5-16th share in the business less than two years and half from the 1st March 1887, and would then have been in a position to pay for the remaining 3-16th share retained by the plaintiff, and would then have become the owner of half of the business. The defendant denied that it was owing to his reasonable conduct that the amount of the purchase money for the 5-16th share had not yet been ascertained. He submitted that it was the plaintiff's duty to make out and render to the defendant a statement of the amount alleged by the plaintiff to be the price of the said share. The defendant frequently before the plaintiff left India, and subsequently called upon the plaintiff to render such statement, but the only statement which the plaintiff had rendered was that rendered with a letter dated the 11th July 1888, claiming Rs. 47,806-7-6 as the purchase money of the 5-16th share. The defendant said that even upon the footing of the agreement, the claim was false and extortionate, and the plaintiff had subsequently withdrawn the same. The defendant denied that the purchase money would amount to Rs. 30,000. He also denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 15,947-5-0 or any part thereof. The plaintiff had received since the month of March 1887 the sum of Rs. 20,443 in respect of the remaining 3-16th share, and the defendant believed that the last mentioned sum, together with the sum amounting to Rs. 7, 640-8-0, already paid by the defendant to the plaintiff were more than the real value of the half share in the business. The defendant submitted that, under the circumstances, he was justified in declining to pay any more monies to the plaintiff. He denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any interest claimed by him. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief in the plaintiff's claim or any parts thereof except upon the terms of the plaintiff making to the defendent due compensation for the false and fraudulent representations made as stated above, and if such compensation was made there would be nothing more due to the plaintiff. The defendant said that if it had not been for the representations made as aforesaid, he would not have entered into the agreement, and if he was held bound to carry out that agreement without having compensation made as aforesaid, he would seek to recover from the plaintiff in this suit, and if necessary to set off against the plaintiff's claim herein the sum of Rs. 1,72,877-5-6, being the damages sustained by the defendant by reason of the misrepresentations. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff should be decreed to pay the costs of this suit.

Issues were then framed in the case.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that as far as Mr. Macfarlane, the plaintiff, was concerned, the suit was a very simple one, though, of course, it involved a considerable sum of money, and what was inestimably of greater importance it involved Mr. Macfarlane's appearance in court to clear himself from charges, which, even if expressed in the least offensive form, were of an extremely objectionable character. At one time there was an effort made by Mr. Macfarlane's friends to obtain the Court's permission to his being examined on commission, but as his lordship thought that it would be better if he came down to Bombay, he had done so. The whole onus of proving his allegations rested upon the defendant. The plaintiff had nothing to say at all except that he had acted in a perfectly straightforward manner, from beginning to end, with the defendant, who had treated the plaintiff in a most abominable manner. In the year 1886 when Mr. Macfarlane was in England he was on the look-out for a partner. There was not the slightest difficulty in obtaining a partner, and Mr. Macfarlane now bitterly regretted that he selected the defendant from a number of others. After some negotiations an agreement was made, and Mr. Macfarlane told Mr. Hemming everything that he knew and answered all his inquiries, and did not make a single misrepresentation in the matter. The plaintiff showed the defendant certain memoranda which he said represented drawings of the partners during the three immediate preceding years ; but he never said that those drawings represented profits for those years because they did not so represent those sums. Mr. Macfarlane, among other things, told the defendant that the business was an increasing and a growing business, and that it was a sufficiently ready money business to enable Mr. Hemming to get his monthly livelihood out of his share. The twelvth clause of the agreement was the one upon which the plaintiff's claim hinged and depended. The learned counsel then dwelt at some length on various matters referred to in the plaint.

Mr. Macpherson then read the prayer of the cross-suit filed by Mr. Hemming against Mr. Macfarlane and a portion of the written statement of Mr. Macfarlane in that suit denying that he made any misrepresentation to Mr. Hemming.

Mr. John Macfarlane, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he had been a solicitor in Bombay for about thirty years from 1857 to 1887. While in England in March or April, 1886, he looked out for a purchaser of his share in the firm of Macfarlane and Edgelow, solicitors, Bombay. Witness's share in the firm was an eight-anna share. Amongst other possible purchasers, witness came across Mr. Hemming, who saw him in reply to an advertisement. He saw him about half a dozen times. Witness had with him at the time some memoranda to show an intending purchaser what he had been drawing in previous years, in Bombay.

To the Judge : The memoranda were made up in Bombay before I left it.

Examination continued : Witness took the memoranda with him to England. They were prepared for his own special use. They were intended, if necessary, to be shown to a purchaser. In the course of negotiations, witness showed defendant some of the memoranda produced in Court. Witness told him that they would represent the drawings which were irregular, and that they only approximately showed the earnings for the years to which they referred. They go from 1870 to 1885, but witness could not say which of them were shown to defendant, or what passed at each interview. On showing him the memoranda, witness told him that they were only approximate, and that when an arrangement was entered into, it would be on the basis of three years' earnings for the three years prior to 1886. Witness said they would give a general idea of the profits, not an exact idea ; that the business was a progressive business ; that the business during the last three years was better than the business for many preceding years ; and that a two years purchase of an average of the last three years would be a fair thing to go upon. Defendant concurred with that. He asked witness if he would give a guarantee.

The Judge : Had you ever told him what the average profit for the last three years was ?

Witness continued : Witness now remembered showing defendant the memoranda for the last three years. He might have shown him others ; and he might have seen others. Witness said he would guarantee that the average profits for the last three years were not less than Rs. 40,000 each year, that is to say that the average profits for the three years would amount to Rs. 1,20,000. There was also some conversation about the description of business, the kind of business the firm did. Witness gave him a very general description of the business, Police Court cases, Small Cause Court cases, equity cases, and large up-country business. In answer to a question put by defendant, witness said he thought it would enable him to earn sufficient money to pay witness a half share and to live respectably. Defendant asked a casual question what sort of place Bombay was to live in ; and witness told him it was a place where a man could live according to his taste and means. Witness said in answer to a further question that, if a man was simple in his taste and extremely economical, that he thought he could live on Rs. 200 a month. The conversations witness had with defendant were not very numerous and not very lengthy. Defendant had charged witness with certain misrepresentations in connection with the memoranda. Witness did not tell him that they represented the exact profits of the firm. Witness did not represent that they showed the exact profits of each year. Nothing was said about special cases or special profits. This (produced) is the draft agreement, in which there was a covenant as to the Rs. 40,000 in the last part. There was a faint pencil writing "Covenant by J. M. as to the exact profits, Rs. 40,000," &c. That was an alteration in the draft agreement made by defendant. (The draft agreement was put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, the defendant : Defendant made several enquiries of witness with regard to the business of the firm. There were other sources of information available to him. Witness named some old Bombay solicitors who were in London at the time and who could have given the defendant information. He did not make it his business to refer defendant to any solicitor in particular. Witness knew that defendant saw Mr. Edgelow on several occasion, but could not specify them. He would take it from defendant when he said that he (defendant) saw Mr. Edgelow only once. £500 were paid to witness's account at the office of Messrs. Hughes and Sons. He undertook to say that he got the money.

Will you undertake to say that I sent a penny to Hughes and Sons to pay to you, or that I paid them the money ?—I cannot say. I only know that I got the money from Hughes and Sons. I don't know that you paid the money at the Agra Bank, or that you signed the agreement there.

Mr. Hemming said he had a mass of correspondence to put in, and asked if he should put in the whole now.

Mr. Macpherson said the better course would be to put in each letter as it was shown the witness.

Mr. Hemming produced one letter, in which Mr. Macfarlance asked him to pay the £500 at the Agra Bank.

Witness proceeded : I cannot undertake to say that you did not carry out the instructions conveyed in that letter. (Is shown another letter.) That is my handwriting. I did not meet you at Hughes and Sons, because, I suppose, you did not come there. I cannot recollect who put in the advertisements. I don't know of every further conversation you had with Hughes and Sons.

May I take it that I relied upon the information you gave me as absolutely true ?—I cannot tell whether you obtained information from other sources. It was none of my business to know what enquiries you made.

Will you admit that, at the time you engaged me, I was doing fair business as a young solicitor in London ?—I cannot tell what was fair business according to Mr. Hemming's idea, but I think he was doing business to the extent of £150 a year.

Will you admit that I was busily engaged at the time you wanted me to come out to India ?—No, I did not know.

Mr. Hemming put in certain letters written to him, and by him to Mr. Macfarlane.

The Judge : Is there much use, Mr. Hemming, in getting these admissions from witness. He cannot know what you had been doing.

Did you write and say, after seeing my testimonials that you were satisfied and wanted to know no more ?—Yes. At that time I was in a hurry to come out to India, as Mr. Edgelow was at home, and there was no partner in Bombay to attend to the business. But there was no great hurry about the negotiations with defendant, which extended over some time.

How long did the negotiations last ?—From July to September.

I think that you did not write to me any particulars about the business beyond the fact that you had a share to dispose of ?—I cannot say that I did before the 4th August.

I was then 120 miles from London ?—I cannot say what distance it was.

Mr. Hemming. The fastest train takes 3½ hours.

Mr. Macpherson : I cannot admit the 3½ hours although I admit the 120 miles. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hemming puts in some more letters.

Cross-examination continued.—I drafted Exhibit B. You saw me at my house in South London two or four times ?—I cannot absolutely undertake to say that it was more than twice. I think I saw you once after Mr. Edgelow had seen the draft.

The Judge : Did you keep a diary, Mr. Hemming ?

Mr. Hemming : No, my lord.

Cross-examination continued.—I must have seen Mr. Hemming to settle the draft subsequently to the 27th August. I do not remember any proposal being made at first that you were to purchase a half share in the business.

Will you swear that you did not make that proposal ?—Yes.

Did you not offer me your half share at £5,000 ?—I have no recollection that I ever made you the offer.

Did I not say that I could not pay the £5,000, and did you not agree to take it by instalment ?—I cannot remember every thing that was said in the course of the negotiation, but I don't remember suggesting that you should pay by instalments.

Do you recollect that the matter was left at that point to enable me to find out how much I could pay you at once ?—No, I don't recollect it.

Mr. Hemming produces and reads a letter, and thereon repeats the above question.

Cross-examination continued.—This letter does not assist my recollection. The first proposition was as I stated it ; and it was ultimately arranged that you were to pay down £500.

You were waiting to know how much money I could pay ?—It is quite impossible for me to say distinctly at what stage the matter had arrived on a particular date.

Did it ever occur to you to make a provision in the partnership deed that interest should be paid on the unpaid purchase-money ?—Is did not occur to me to charge any interest, and I did not make any provision in regard to that. The deed will speak for itself. The deed was the result of the negotiations.

You were not to charge me interest if you took the 3-8ths ?—No, nothing of the sort. It was no part of the arrangement.

I say in one of my letters "as large a sum as you require." Will you swear it was not £5,000 ?—I don't know what it was ; it was to be two years' purchase.

Did you write to me and say you did not require such a large sum as I named ?—I did not, because I did not know what that may be.

Do you undertake to swear that that large sum did not refer to the £5,000 ?—I don't think it did. I cannot say what it referred to. If any sum was mentioned, those words referred to that sum. I cannot say that the deed was drawn up in consequence of the letter you now refer to. I do not recollect any lump sum being mentioned at all. I have no recollection of asking for £5,000. There may have been talk about it.

His lordship, at the rising of the Court, remarked to Mr. Hemming that he had not touched the question of misrepresentation yet.

Mr. Hemming explained how he intended to show that misrepresentation had been used.

His lordship said they must look to the deed. Before rising, his lordship suggested an amicable settlement between sensible gentlemen as the parties to the case were.

Mr. Hemming said he had made every possible proposal with that view, and that others had made it also.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

WAR OFFICE, *November* 14.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the late Chin-Lushai Expedition :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz :—

Major and Brevet Col. William Penn Symons, the South Wales Borderers.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Vincent William Tregear, Bengal Inf.

Brig-Surg. Edward Corrigan Markey, Medical Staff.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the late Chin-Lushai Expedition, bearing date July 28, 1890 :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Richard Westmacott, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut-Col. and Col. George John Skinner, Bengal Staff Corps.

Surg.-Major William Reed Murphy, Indian Med. Serv., Bengal.

Capt. Arthur George Frederic Browne, Bengal Staff Corps.

Surg. Frederick Arthur Rogers, Indian Med. Serv., Bengal.

Capt. John Shakespear, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).

Lieut. Arthur Henry Morris, the Royal Irish Regt.

Lieut. Edward James Lugard, Bengal Staff Corps.

Gerald Edward Holland, first grade officer of her Majesty's Indian Marine.

BREVET.

To be lieut.-cols.—Major Harold Pemberton Leach, R. E. ; Major George Henry, R. E.

To be majors—Capt. Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, Bengal Staff Corps, dep.-assist. adj.-gen., Bengal ; Capt. Wensley James Hodson Bond, Bengal Staff Corps ; Capt. Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—November 20.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

A H L Fraser (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
A Shewan (Cov), Bombay, care of Messrs. Watson and Co, 27 Leadenhall-street

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E Blunt, R E, India, one month's furlough and to return
C Roberts, India, 2 months, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

C W Odling, India
E W Arundell, India
Surgeon S C Sarkies, Madras
A A G Ma'et, Madras
R Knight (Cov), Bombay
E A Spencer, Bombay
Surgeon J W T Anderson, Bombay
G M'Corkell, Bombay

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt C F Gambier, Bengal SC, 2 months, PA
Lieut G R Row, Bengal SC 3 months, PA

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut E J E Swayne, Bengal, SC
Captain C P W Piric, Bengal SC
Lieut J M Ransom, Bombay SC
Captain C I Fry, Bombay SC

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R Gardiner, Bengal, RE
Lieut W C Lockhart-Mure, Bombay SC
Lieut C C Boileau, Bengal SC

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

W. B. Jackson, Esq, late B.C.S. ; Maj. J. S. Briscoe, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. G. C. Parker, H.M

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

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BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—" B," care of this Office.

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FOR SALE.—Grey Arab Galloway, Quiet but fast, age 7; good riding horse; goes well in harness. Price Rs. 175.—Mr. Mackay, 14, Church Gate Street.

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NOTICE.

IT is INTIMATED for the CONVENIENCE of those who may have Business with him that the Undersigned is in ATTENDANCE on HIS EXCELLENCY at the SECRETARIAT, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 6th December, 1890.

A SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A SPECIAL Convocation for Conferring the Honorary Degree of L. L. D. on Professor W. Wordsworth, B. A., C. I. E. will be held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

A limited number of Admission Cards will be available for the General Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned on or before Saturday the 13th instant.

The space behind the Chancellor's Chair will be reserved for Graduates desirous of coming in their Academic Robes. Tickets of admission must be applied for not later than Saturday, the 13th instant.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 6th December 1890.

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B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9.

THERE was a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 96⅞; but the market rates of discount were unaltered at Friday's quotations, both for Short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Bar Silver was ½d. per oz. lower, at 47½d.; and Rupee Securities receded one per cent. in Fours, and 1⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £78¼ and £81⅛, respectively. In New York, the metal was 1½ cent lower at 102 cents, demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·83 dollars. The Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6d. Paris quotations come unaltered at 95½ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·29 for Exchange on London.

The London Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skins, of which 760,000 are offered. Heavy Bombay Skins were dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower; but light Skins were firm with prices higher to the same extent. 550,000 Sheep Skins will also be brought forward at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round yesterday evening, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 5 3-16d. per lb., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. "Fine" Broach at Havre was a franc lower, at fcs. 60, "Good" Oomra, being unaltered at fcs. 50. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York gave way yesterday 1-16 cent., the quotation being now 9⅛ cents; and March Futures were 4 points lower at 9·43 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales, making the arrivals since the opening of the season compare as follows with those for the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts ...	54,000	43,000	49,000
Two days' do. ...	91,000	86,000	89,000
Since 1st Sept.....	3,513,000	3,424,000	2,940,000

There was some improvement in the local demand for Cotton to-day, and nearly 3,000 bales of Bengals and Oomrawuttee varieties, of the new crop, changed hands, in a steady market, at about previous prices. The principal lots taken were Bengals, at Rs. 165-75; Julgaum, at Rs. 179-79½; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 187-9; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 174; Hinguughat, at Rs. 204½-5½; Akola, at Rs. 190-91; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 176; and smaller parcels of Dhulia, at Rs. 172½; Khangaum, at Rs. 190½; and Karanja, at Rs. 185 per candy. A few hundred bales of old Julgaum also found buyers, at Rs. 162.

WHEAT resumed its previous quiet tone to-day, and business has been upon a very small scale; but we have no change to note in the value of any description.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export, and the feeling has been quiet. Linseed has further declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs.6-6-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,286 bales.
Wheat	62,709 cwt.
Linseed	8,307 "
Gingelly	16,237 "
Poppy Seed	2,070 "
Ground Nuts	1,533 "
Castor Seed	802 "

FREIGHTS show no improvement; but a moderate amount of business has been done to-day at previous rates, say ready Wheat for Liverpool at 15s. 6d.; and the same ready cargo for Hull, at 16s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 6¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, and has been weak throughout the day in sympathy with the tenor of advices from Calcutta, though closing rather steadier at our quotations. Some Merchants' Bills have been placed for December and January delivery; but there has not been much demand for Bank Paper, and on the whole very little has been done. Forward Demand for January delivery is called 1s. 6¼d.; and Credits 1s. 6⅛d. for December, and 1s. 6⅜d. for January; ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.. ....1s. 5 15-16d. to 1s. 6d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6⅜d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 6 7-16 to ⅜d.	"
Francs do.	.....1·94¼ to 1·95	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. to-day in Fours, in presence of the advices concerning Silver and Silver securities on the other side, but the market may be called steady at the decline, and we quoted closing 103⅜ for cash; 103 7-16 for the January settlement; and 103 3-16 for February, 106¼ nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The upward tendency in Cotton Mill shares has continued to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Leopold, Maneckji Petit, and Queen, at our quotations. Hingoli and Mofussil Press shares are both Rs. 2½ per share higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with is British Guiana re-established by the restoration of cable Trinidad-Demerara.

Communication with Central and South America viz, the Galveston route, is cut off by the failure of cable Santa Cruz-Liberdad.

Telegrams for Guatemala and places south of Guatemala must be charged for at the rates via key west.

Direct mail for Mauritius closes at Aden about noon on Thursday, the 11th inst.

Mail for Persian Gulf closes at Karachi at 7·20 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 9th December, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	9	12	... p.m.	1	39
Teheran	9	12	30 p.m.	...	31
Suez	9	2	25 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 9th December, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	2	...	7
" Kurrachee ...	...	31	...	1
" Madras	...	47	...	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 are reported as follows :—

In the month of Oct. 1890.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	62,49,981	1,90,47,405	2,52,97,386
Exports	5,33,354	18,90,412	24,23,766
Net Imports	57,16,627	1,71,00,993	2,28,73,620

To the end of the month of October 1890. (Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	3,55,22,416	10,37,67,935	13,92,97,331
Exports	33,58,998	78,70,951	1,12,29,772
Net Imports	3,2,170,503	9,58,96,944	12,8,1,67,419

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91 :—

Coin and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1890	27,48,443	1,03,81,33[illegible]	1,36,29,779
To the end of the month of October 1890 (Progressive)	1,72,84,590	5,46,73,881	7,19,63,471

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1890	27,28,012	1,07,0[illegible],025	1,34,25,037
To the end of the month of October 1890 (Progressive)	1,58,74,458	5,59,19,0[illegible]6	7,17,93,514

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—Nov 15, at 48, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, the wife of James N Graham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLIS—SAUNDERS—Nov 11, at St Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Rev G Collis, Vicar of St James's, Westgate-on-Sea, to Maude Lushington, daughter of late Maj-Gen J B Saunders, Bengal Cavalry.

SCOULOUDI—EUMORFOPOULOS—Nov 15, at the Greek Church of St Sophia, Moscow-road, Bayswater, Frank Scouloudi, of Calcutta, to Mimina, daughter of A Eumorfopoulos, Kensington-park-gardens, W.

DEATHS.

BIRD—Oct 31, at Cobham, Virginia, U S A, R Bird, Deputy Surg-Gen Indian Medical Service.

BISCOE—Oct 30, at Port Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Maj J S Biscoe, Ben S C, aged 47.

DITMAS—Nov 13, at Broudesbury, London, N W, Ella Martha, widow of late Col T Ditmas, Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 73.

GOULDSBURY—Nov 15, at Bayswater, Selina Harriette, wife of J R E Gouldsbury, Barrister, Lahore, India.

JACKSON—Nov 17, at Upton Park, Slough, Welby Browne Jackson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 87.

PARKER—Nov 15, lost at sea while on a passage home by the British India Company's s s Kerbela, Capt G C Parker, H M Indian Marine; late Port Officer, Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—December 9, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of William Mosse Macdonald, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

DODS—WRIGHT—December 2, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F C Gittens, Captain William Sandars Dods, 1st Norfolk Regiment, son of the late Major W Dods, of Uvedale, Needham Market, Suffolk, to Emmie Alice Gordon, eldest daughter of Colonel H C Wright, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

THE publication of affidavits and diaries, of charges and counter-charges, in connection with Stanley's rear-guard was going on apace during the week that preceded the departure of the mail. For the present this is the only available means of inquiring into allegations graver than any that have ever been made against Englishmen outside the criminal classes. The only available means, and yet means so thoroughly unsatisfactory that if the interests of truth and justice to living and dead are of any moment that rather than resort to them the severest and saddest silence on the whole melancholy business would for the present have been more becoming. For in an inquiry of this sort no rules of evidence are recognized. The editor of the *Times*, who is not wanting in eagerness in his pursuit of "Barttelotism and Crime," might, if he had chosen, have exercised something of the judicially selective faculty in dealing with this matter. Without trammelling himself by any inflexible forensic rule, he might fairly have subjected each of the *pieces d'accusation* as they came to his hand to some rough-and-ready touchstone of evidential relevance. "Does this man, who charges another man with revolting crime, and who undertakes to describe the crime in its details, speak to what he knows of his own knowledge, or to what has reached him as hearsay? Is this evidence, or is it the mere echo of evidence which might possibly be given by men who are beyond reach, who cannot be cross-examined, and respecting whom it cannot be ascertained whether they are liars or men of truth!" No rigidly forensic rule of evidence is available in the conduct of a newspaper, but the immutable principle of fairness to the living and the dead which underlies all such rule may be applied without difficulty, and the *Times* has done a distinctly wrong thing in not discouraging Mr. Stanley's inordinate and indiscriminating passion for accusation. Here are examples of what we mean. In New York Mr. Stanley gets a certain Mr. Glave, who had as much to do with the Yambuya Column as Julius Cæsar, to make an affidavit not of anything that he, Mr. Glave, knew of what happened on the Aruwimi, but of the fact that he is, as he says, an intimate friend of Mr. Herbert Ward's and that when Mr. Ward was in the United States he had a deal of conversation with him, in the course of which he always spoke loyally of Mr. Stanley, and regretted the failure of the rear column. If this is the way in which evidence is to be built up, the next thing we shall have will be an affidavit from a friend of Mr. Glave's certifying that that gentleman had told him that Mr. Ward had said that somebody else had said something damaging about some dead man or other whom it is to the interest of Mr. Stanley to prove to have been a person of disreputable conduct. Even if it were worth calling evidence, Mr. Glave's statement is irrelevant to any of the points in controversy, and it claims notice only as an illustration of the recklessness with which Mr. Stanley is sweeping into the *Times* whatever comes to his hand.

But this is only a solitary sample of his method of making out his case. The statement from Mr. Stanley himself which came with last week's mail abounded in assertions whose evidential validity was in inverse ratio with the enormity of the charges contained in them. The tale of horror went on, broken at every stage with the invalidating "I have been told," or "somebody saw," or some other indication which stamped the narrative with the character of hearsay. And now we have Mr. Stanley surpassed in that method of making evidence by his own servant, one Saleh ben Osman. That the valet's story abounds in flagrant contradictions of what has been already said on the same side is scarcely worth noting. In this Saleh ben Osman follows the method of his master, of whose contradictions of his own statements, for the confounding of his enemies, we have given many very remarkable examples. There is really nothing more remarkable in the narrative itself than the few lines which Mr. Glave, who translated it from the Kiswhili, has appended to it. These inform us that the narrative comprises what Saleh ben Osman learned from Zanzibaris, Arabs, Manyuemas, and Soudanese. So that the reputations of the living and the dead are to be sacrificed on testimony indiscriminately gathered by a man of whose veracity we have no assurance from unnamed savages—cannibals by race and habit some of them—in whom mendacity must be presumed if justice is to be done to them. For a parallel to this mode of collecting and applying evidence we shall have to imagine the first Arab that can be picked up in Bhendy Bazaar taking counsel with a few Bhils and Pathans and marauding Beloochis, and on their veracious testimony swearing away the good name of some English gentleman whom it was to the interest of the Bhendy Bazar Arab's master to discredit. Let us see what this astounding method of ascertaining the truth has led to in regard to one single episode in the drama on the Aruwimi—the death of Major Barttelot. Saleh ben Osman, on the testimony of some unknown and unnamed Zanzibar Manyuemas, Soudanese, and Arabs, gives a version of this incident which is not only much fuller and more dramatic than any that had hitherto been given, but which contradicts them all in every essential particular. For the first time we learn from him that Major Barttelot rushed out of his house with a revolver in his hand, that he pointed it at the Manyuema woman whose drumming had annoyed him, and that he was standing outside and the woman was inside when Sanga fired at him. Now this is an entirely different story from Mr. Bonny's, as Mr. Bonny's is an entirely different one from Mr. Stanley's. Mr. Bonny tells us that Major Barttelot "pushed through some Manyuemas, and was on the point of striking the woman who was beating the drum and singing, when a shot was fired through a loophole from within the house by Sanga." "Threatening to strike" in Bonny's narrative becomes "threatening to shoot" in Saleh ben Osman's; just as the pointed stick in Mr. Stanley's with which Major Barttelot did such unimagined wickedness becomes quite another weapon in the narrative of the two others. And so the evidence accumulates, rich if not in imaginativeness at all events in variety, and giving as wide a choice of narratives as the diversity in the quality and character of the witnesses would lead us to look for.

But it is Assad Farran to whom the *Times* gives the place of distinction, and to whom alone it has devoted a leading article in the week's papers that are before us. Assad Farran is the Syrian interpreter to whom Mr. Stanley looks to establish the charge of hideous brutality that has been brought against Mr. Jameson. We note first the date of his statement. It was sworn in Mr. Stanley's presence at Cairo on the 4th of March in the present year, before Mr. Stanley's book was ever written. So that it was with the horrible accusations that have been made against Mr. Jameson in his possession that he described that gentleman to the world as one of the kindest and gentlest of men, and "as nice as ever." Mr. Stanley has run a great risk in pointing such a document with such a date. We have, however, to decide between the testimony of the late Mr. Jameson on the one hand and Assad Farran on the other; the statement of the latter affects Mr. Stanley chiefly on account of the date "March 4, 1890." Incidental discrepancies may be easily found. Assad Farran's assertion, for example, that the officers at Yambuya had "everything that they wanted," stands in embarrassing contrast with Bonny's theory that Major Barttelot became insane through privations at the same place. The main purpose of the statement, however, is to prove that Mr. Jameson for six handkerchiefs bought a slave girl in order that he might see her eaten by the cannibals, and that he might sketch the scene. Now we are aware that it would be easy to make too much of the fact that Assad Farran in September, 1888, made a retractation of the story before the Emin Relief Expedition Committee. But leaving the formal retractation out of account there remains the statement made by Assad Farran to Mr. Burdett Coutts, M.P., two days before, the notes of which correspond very closely with Mr. Jameson's own denial. Mr. Jameson saw the cutting up of the body and he made sketches of it, but he and Assad Farran as long ago as the autumn of 1888 concurred in denying that the girl was purchased, and that the gift of handkerchiefs to the Arab headman of the village had anything to do with the incident. The *Times*—which has not been unmindful of the service that Mr. Stanley has done in providing it with such a magnificent crop of sensations—is shocked, as it may well be, at the callousness which Mr. Jameson showed in choosing a cannibal's banquet for the subject of a sketch. Protests against such a choice as he made are fair, and few people will find it difficult to concur with them, though it is necessary only to go as far as Brussels to see in the Wiertz Gallery depicted horrors in comparison with which Mr. Jameson's sketches would seem hardly revolting. We object very strongly, however, to the line of argument adopted by the *Times* upon this point. "The existence of the cannibal sketches," it says, "does not by itself prove that he procured an opportunity for drawing them from life; but it does indicate a disposition which in given circumstances might make such conduct possible." Here again the *Tiems* reveals its strange conception of what constitutes evidence. The major offence, it seems to argue, may be proved by the minor. There is no proof that the accused man is a murderer, but you may infer that he is one because he has been guilty of sheep-stealing, an offence which indicates the existence of anti-social tendencies which may very possibly issue in murder some day. This is a view of justice that Mr. Stanley might be expected to embody in the jurisprudence of an African State if he were called upon to draw a code for it. But it is not a little astonishing to find such a principle propounded in an English journal.

WE published yesterday a report of the proceedings of the Native Passenger Ships Commission which commenced its sittings at Calcutta a few days ago. The objects of the enquiry which is being carried on are to some degree self-evident, but the Government of India has issued a new resolution explaining in detail the considerations which led to the appointment of the Commission and the precise subjects on which it desires information. The following points are raised for opinion:—(1.) regarding the treatment of vessels with three decks (between-deck, main-deck, and upper or shade deck), the number of passengers to be carried by such vessels, and the allotment of space in vessels carrying native passengers; (2.) regarding the provision of medical officers on board native passenger ships carrying large numbers of passengers; (3.) proposals made by the local authorities in Bombay arising out of the foundering of the s. s. Vaiturna in November, 1888. Two of these questions are essentially matters for nautical men to deal with, and the president of such a commission, it may be urged, would more properly be a Board of Trade or Lloyd's Surveyor than the Inspector General of Jails. But as the endless controversies on the load-line question in England proved, naval architects and shipbuilders have frequently very pronounced differences of opinion on remarkably small details, and so long as he possesses a calmly judicial mind, it does not matter much who presides over the deliberations of the Commission. His course has been very clearly laid down in the instructions, and he cannot steer very far from it. But we doubt if the constitution of the Commission will give unqualified satisfaction to those most particularly interested in its findings. It may perhaps be objected that the representatives of shipping interests who are included in the commission have no direct and special knowledge of the particular class of vessels they are called upon to deal with. Fortunately, however, they will have before them the evidence of owners, masters, and engineers upon which to base their report and their recommendations to Government, and if they confine themselves to giving a "true verdict according to the evidence," they will have done all that can fairly be expected of them. The first question to which the Commission will address itself was raised by the Government of Bengal in consequence of vessels having been altered by running a covering over the main deck with adjustable shutters to protect the passengers in rough weather. As the vessels stood originally, the main deck was an upper deck and the owners contended that the attachment of shutters to it made no material difference, and that they should be allowed to treat it as an upper deck, the deck shade being regarded as an additional upper deck. The Government of Bengal considered this contention inadmissible, and that the vessel should be treated "as a vessel with one upper deck and two 'tween decks." The question has been such a bone of contention between the Government of Bengal and the British India Company, that it is desired to settle it once and for all. This was really the original cause of the Commission's appointment, but the other two questions are perhaps of even greater importance. We can imagine there will be no great divergence of opinion as to the desirability of enforcing the presence of a medical officer on ships where a large number of passengers are borne, the main point of dispute being merely what shall constitute a large number—one hundred or three hundred—and what number of hours a short voyage—a hundred-and-twenty hours or forty-eight. Perhaps what will give rise to the greatest controversy are the suggestions of the Port Officer of Bombay made in connection with the foundering of the Vaiturna. But as this will in all probability be dealt with when the Commission sits in Bombay, there will be ample opportunity for calling a sufficient number of witnesses qualified to express an opinion on a question which has already been widely discussed and commented upon.

THE Government Resolution on the operations of the Sanitary Department in 1889 pays due acknowledgment to Dr. MacRury for what is a very practical and concise report, but the Government suggestions had already been for the most part anticipated by unofficial commentators. The deficiencies in registration which have been brought to notice by the Sanitary Commissioner might have been more seriously animadverted on by Government than they are, for they are of long standing. They have been pointed out year after year, and no improvement has been brought about. In some parts of the Presidency—Sind for example—where the registration of births had been on the whole satisfactory, it is now less efficient than it was. This Presidency is perhaps no worse off than other Provinces, as we showed a few weeks since in commenting on the registration statistics of the North-West Provinces. But there are some phenomenally bad districts in Bombay from the registration point of view, and the general result is decidedly unsatisfactory when it is seen that the mortality of the Presidency as a whole is returned at six per mille under the average—itself certainly defective—of the districts in which Dr. MacRury thinks the registration was satisfactory. The importance of reasonable efficiency in registration cannot be exaggerated. It has, as Sir Edwin Chadwick declared, made sanitation possible; yet it is certain that in its present condition the returns of registration give no view of the sanitary state of India which is reliable enough for Government to base sanitary policy upon. It is to be regretted that the Government, imperial as well as local, have not recognised that this is the time at which special efforts should be made to bring the registration of vital statistics more in accordance with facts. The Census next year gives a new datum, from which calculations of increase and decrease of population can start for the next decade, and a new era in sanitary and vital statistics might well have been commenced if the various administrations had combined this year in a vigorous and determined effort to make registration a reality. The defect is not in enumeration only, but in classification. The wholesale attribution of mortality to fever which was remarked on by Dr. Hutcheson in his report on the sanitation of the North-West Provinces is as marked a feature of registration in this Presidency. We have nothing here quite so bad as the entry of ninety-eight per cent. of the deaths in the Muzuffarnagar district under the head of fever, leaving only two per cent. for "other causes." But in Sind there has been something almost as bad. In the Hyderabad district

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

IRISH RELIEF MEASURES.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

Mr. Balfour's Bills for the relief of the distress in the West of Ireland, by opening up railway works and road construction, have passed both Houses of Parliament.

AN ANTI-PARNELLITE CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. Dillon, Healy, W. O'Brien, Arthur and Thomas O'Connor, Sheehy, Sexton, and Abraham have been appointed a consulting committee of the Parnellite opposition Party.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Justin McCarthy occupied Mr. Parnell's seat.

A number of members of the Irish Party are going to Ireland on an anti-Parnellite campaign.

PORTUGUESE PROTEST.

The Portuguese Minister in London has been instructed by his Government to complain to Lord Salisbury concerning the action taken by the British South Africa Co.'s police at Mutaca's kraal.

THE TURKS IN TRIPOLI.

Advices from Tripoli state that three thousand Turkish troops and a quantity of ammunition have been landed there, and that the activity on the part of the military authorities continues unabated.

CREMATION OF BARON HUDDLESTON.

Baron Huddleston having expressed a wish to that effect will be cremated at Woking Cemetery, on Thursday next.

DOCTOR KOCH'S CURES.

The doctors of Paris and Vienna deprecate any hasty conclusion being arrived at as to the efficiency of Doctor Koch's lymph, especially regarding phthisis cases.

It is reported also that some cases of lupus under Dr. Koch's care have relapsed. Nevertheless, the savants of Berlin are still sanguine in the matter.

LORD WENLOCK.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

Lord Wenlock sails for India at the beginning of January.

SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 9.

The Washington Treasury yesterday purchased 685,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 102·8 to 103·50.

FINANCIAL CRISIS FEARED.

A commercial crisis exists in the United States, and many failures have taken place.

The money market is stringent, and stocks are depressed.

A financial crisis is feared, and the Cabinet are now discussing the situation.

THE CAWNPORE JUDGESHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 9.

Mr. E. J. Kitts, Judge, Jaunpur, succeeds Mr. Deas, the new Legal Remembrancer, in the Cawnpore Judgeship.

THE POLITICAL AGENCY AT ULWAR.

Colonel Abbott, the present officiating Political Agent, Oodeypore, when relieved by the return of Colonel Miles from leave shortly, takes over charge at Ulwar on the departure of Colonel Muir.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

Latest news from Kabul report that the Amir is still busying himself with administrative matters, though suffering from an attack of gout. The Amir has expressed his high approval of Mr. Pyne's progress at the workshops, which are now turning out breech-loading cartridges.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Gantz, of Madras, has on second thought written, declining to act as President of the Congress to be held at Calcutta. The committee have appointed Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, Barrister, Bombay, to take the chair.

RAIN AND THUNDERSTORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 10.

A sharp heavy thunderstorm passed over Poona this evening at 6 o'clock. Rain came down in torrents, and it blew a perfect hurricane, several large trees being torn up by their roots. Some small houses in the Sudder Bazar also came down, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 8.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay and Karachi the day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DEC. 9.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, DEC. 9.

The H. M. S. Boadecia left Trincomalee this morning for Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 6d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 95f
4 per cent. Rapee Paper 78⅛
4½ per cent. „ 81⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107
Bar Silver 47⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 8.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·4

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

6 a.m... ... ... 74·8
10 a.m... ... ... 80·1
2 p.m... ... ... 83·0
4 p.m... ... ... 82·2

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. HISPANIA.

THE Anchor Line S. S. Hispania, Commander S. Abrey, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on Nov. 11, making Port Said and Suez on the 25th and 26th of the same month. The following is the list of passengers that have arrived :—

Mr F E Armstrong
Miss Bates
Mr and Mrs Helm
Miss Hughes
Rev and Mrs A E Johnston
Miss D Lynch
Mrs J Powell
Miss M Powell
Mrs E G Owen and 3 children
Mrs Arthur K Oliver & child
Mr H B Tillard
Mr Feredjullah Khan

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

EVERYTHING, not excluding the alleged African atrocities and the gloom caused by the crisis through which the City has been passing, has had to give way to the excitement occasioned by the O'Shea case. The question everywhere asked is "Will he go?" The *he* of course is Mr. Parnell who has cut a far from respectable figure in the suit just decided. I have talked to men of all parties on the subject, and I have not heard a word of sympathy expressed for him. It is true that a prominent Socialist defends Mr. Parnell and blames the law for compelling him to play the part of a clandestine intriguer, but the voice of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is up to the present time, at all events, like that of one crying in the wilderness. The Irish Chief is condemned not only by the Nonconformists who exercise such a tremendous amount of political influence in this country, but also by what are called worldly men, a class fairly represented by the tolerant views in such matters of the Editor of *Truth*. In any case, assuming the charge were proved against Mr. Parnell the former, I suppose, would have cried. The latter would not have thought much the worse of the distinguished co-respondent but for the false names and the other disguises he adopted. The story about his flight by means of a fire escape, taken together with the other circumstances I have named, have placed him in a very ridiculous light, and one can hardly imagine how a man of his temperament dares face the House of Commons as leader of an important party. Captain O'Shea by his evidence cleared up some things that previously seemed doubtful, but no great amount of pity is felt for him. People talk as if Mr. Parnell will marry the lady when the six months are up—assuming of course that the Queen's Proctor does not think it necessary to intervene—and this if no change is made in the leadership of the Irish Nationalist will no doubt be particularly gratifying to those honourable gentlemen whom she in one of the letters produced at the trial described so pleasantly as "sweeps." Mr. Parnell's conduct is censured from many points of view. One of the things that Liberals complain of most is that he should have, as they would say, polluted the air of Hawarden by visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone when those allegations were hanging over his head. I have not looked up the dates, but my impression was that the petition was filed subsequently to the meeting at Hawarden. Others say that Mr. Parnell ought not to have accepted in a tone of injured innocence the letters and resolutions that poured in upon him when the divorce proceedings were instituted. One of his admirers, a clergyman, stated about this time that Mr. Parnell would "come out of this ordeal more purified and more worthy of the esteem and confidence of the whole Irish race, priests, and people." By the way it is possibly not without significance that although the Irish Parliamentary Party have renewed their allegiance to their old leader, the clericals are quite silent. If the whole priesthood, headed by Archbishop Walsh, should head a revolt, where would Mr. Parnell be then?

Some Liberals abuse the Tory press for trying to make so much political capital out of Mr. Parnell's moral delinquencies. But the fact is, Conservative journalists have not said much harsher things than have appeared in Liberal papers. There is scarcely a doubt that if Mr. Parnell stays, and a general election should shortly come about, the Liberals would suffer even if they were not altogether beaten. On the other hand, if the dissolution is deferred for a year or so, and in the meantime Mr. Parnell should have made Mrs. O'Shea his wife, the feeling now prevalent may have died away. It is possible that Mr. Stead and the Rev. Price Hughes who are on the war-path may bring Mr. Parnell some friends; but it is not only the ex-editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the revivalist of St. James's Hall who are determined if possible to drive the offending politician from public life. Apparently the whole of the Dissenting Ministers are filled with a similar resolve. What will Mr. Gladstone do? His position is a very trying one, and the party await with anxiety the course he intends to adopt. I saw a note from him this morning in which, referring to his approaching return to town for the Parliamentary Session, he alludes to the "uneasy time" he has before him.

With regard to the difficulties of the once powerful and universally trusted House of Baring Brothers, full particulars will have reached you by telegraph and do not call for much comment here. The comments of a portion of the French Press—so much in keeping with the action in the Chamber of M. Laur, the Boulangist, who thinks that the loan by the Bank of France is going to make his country bankrupt—have caused amusement, though such expressions as those made use of by the *Temps* are not likely to improve the already not too friendly relations of ourselves and our neighbours across the Channel. The attitude of the *Times* in lending its support to the proposals for the resuscitation of the firm of Barings is generally approved.

There is no truth in the story recently circulated here and in India that Maharajah Duleep Singh has petitioned her Majesty to be reinstated as a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. His Highness never was deprived of his rank as an officer of "the Most Exalted Order," and consequently there was no necessity for such an application as that attributed to him. It is true, I understand, that when he quitted England, he did write a letter expressing his desire to resign his G.C.S.I., but no notice whatever was taken of the communication, on the ground, I suppose, that he would eventually wish to recall his foolish and hasty act.

Mr. Westland's many friends in Bengal and elsewhere may be interested to learn that he has decided to settle down permanently in New Zealand. It was his intention, I believe, to pass his retirement in this country, but he has been driven to seek a home at the Antipodes, on account of our eccentric climate.

The *Times* under its new management has adopted several new and interesting features. To Anglo-Indian readers of the great journal some of these are particularly acceptable. For instance, it is a convenience to have frequent short telegrams from India instead of a long one only once a week. It is an open secret that this change was due to Mr. Moberly Bell's initiative, and if the rumour prevalent in journalistic circles is to be relied upon the alteration was not affected without some injury to the feelings of the more conservative members of the staff. I suppose Mr. Bell also deserves credit for the increased attention that the authorities of Printing House Square are now giving to India and the Colonies. Under the heading "Indian Affairs" the *Times* on Monday published nearly a column and a half of paragraphs dealing with various topics of more or less public interest. I am told that the preparation of this matter has been entrusted to Sir William Hunter, who it is understood is also the author of the exhaustive and appreciate review of Professor G. W. Forrest's valuable selection of State papers relating to the career of Warren Hastings. In one respect perhaps the writer does not do full justice to Professor Forrest. That gentleman's industry as editor and compiler is handsomely recognized, but the reviewer apparently overlooks the carefully-written summary with which the original documents are so appropriately introduced. The omission was no doubt unintentional and is perhaps not of much consequence, as in other quarters Professor Forrest has received full credit for what is generally admitted to be a really good piece of literary workmanship. I understand that the survey of Indian affairs will appear fortnightly. I see that Mr. Labouchere, of all persons in the world, compliments the *Times* on the vigour with which it is now being conducted, politics apart of course, and certainly the praise is not undeserved. With so capable a man as Mr. Moberly Bell as manager the paper is sure to be conducted on more enterprising lines.

The fear expressed this morning that but little progress is being made by the Technical Commission convened at Brussels to deliberate upon the affairs of the Congo State and more particularly the financial difficulties connected with efforts to suppress the slave trade, are by no means unfounded. The Dutch continue to block the way and it is now hinted that they are being secretly supported "by some stronger Power"—apparently France—"which has not the courage to avow its retrograde action." The delay in settling this international question must be somewhat annoying for Sir John Kirk, who I learn was about to sail for Ceylon when he was desired by Lord Salisbury to proceed to Brussels to complete the work in hand. Everybody imagined that a fortnight would be ample for all the Commission had to do, but now it is impossible to say when the labours of Sir John Kirk and his colleagues will end. As soon as he can possibly get away Sir John Kirk will leave Europe, and remain abroad until the Spring.

From an interesting account published in the *Times* a few days ago, it appears that Mr. Justice Scott is pressing forward his proposals for the reform of the judicial system in Egypt. He has boldly attacked the evils of over-centralization, by providing for the establishment of District Courts throughout the country, an immense boon to the poor fellaheen. As an idea of the extent of this particular reform it is mentioned that probably about two-thirds of the present judicial business will fall within the competence of the new Courts. What Mr. Scott has now to turn his attention to, is the formation of a "pure, capable, and independent Bench," a task surrounded with great difficulties. It is assumed that one of his recommendations will be the "addition of a certain number of English Judges to the Court of Appeal, supported by an Englishman at the head of affairs in the Ministry of Justice itself."

I hear that Sir John Gorst, when asked a few days ago if he was to be Lord Connemara's successor in Madras, refused either to affirm or deny the rumour to which I referred last week. "You must wait and see," was all the response the Under-Secretary of State for India would make. Your readers will see that the action brought by Lady Connemara to obtain a divorce was mentioned in the Courts on Saturday.

Greater Britain is the title of a new monthly which has this week put forward a claim for a share of public support. Its aim is, we are told, to provide a platform for the expression of individual opinion upon events connected with the Colonial and Indian Empire, a review of the development of commerce and a record of thought. The contents of the first number are mainly Colonial, but there is one article on an Indian topic—the Civil Service. The writer, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I., urges fathers and mothers who are called upon to face the question which year by year becomes more difficult to answer "What shall we do with our boys?" to encourage their young hopefuls to enter the Indian Civil Service. Sir Charles Dilke appropriately gives *Greater Britain* his blessing, and all will wish it a prosperous career. It would be affectation not to point out that there is room for improvement, but every allowance must be made for an editor, who as he tells us, was "forced by certain circumstances, which it is not necessary to make public, to hurry on the publication" of his paper. I should add that the *British Foreign and Colonial Journal* is incorporated with *Greater Britain*.

When the head of the English physicians speaks in public what he says naturally attracts attention. Presiding at a lecture yesterday on Nurses' Food, Work and Recreation, Sir Andrew Clark made some pertinent observations on the value of occupation as an aid to good health. As it happened, I had some conversation with the great Doctor a few hours before he made this speech, and he said to me pretty much what judging from the newspaper reports he said to his audience at St. Thomas's Hospital. Sir Andrew further assured me that the secret of Mr. Gladstone's wonderful vigour and health was his habit of always keeping himself employed. This little fact may be comforting to those of your readers who share Mr. Gladstone's passion for work.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE following alterations in the regulations under the Merchandise Marks Act is published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* :—

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that criminal courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions, which supersede those contained in notification No. 1,118, dated 13th August 1889 :—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white*, or *coloured cotton piecegoods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless (*a*), where a singlel length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than 4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under; 5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long; 7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long; 9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long; 18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long;—provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;—(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than 9 inches in piecegoods under 35 yards long; 18 inches in piecegoods under 35 yards and up to 47 yards long; 36 inches in piecegoods above 47 yards long; provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white* or *coloured cotton piecegoods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width; three-quarters of an inch in pieces or under 59 inches in width; one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width; provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey*, or *bleached cotton yarn*, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless (*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or (*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards; or (*c*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50 described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or (*d*) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, when the described weight is ten pounds, and is not a quarter, when the described weight is five pounds, of the count or number of the yarn; or (*e*) in the case of *bleached yarn* the described weight exceeds the actual length by more than—

7½	per cent. in counts from 1 to 8.		
5	ditto	ditto	from above 8 to 18.
4	ditto	ditto	ditto 18 to 30.
2½	ditto	ditto	ditto 30 to 80.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped, shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 21st November, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Johnson — Miss Catesworth
Mr and Mrs Kreiner — Miss Hartley

FROM VENICE.

Mr J Ernst — Mrs Spedding

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Turnbull — Mr and Mrs Tait
Mr Millett — Mr, Mrs and Miss Cooke
Mr Maynard — Mr Atchison
Messrs. Robinson — Mr Macpherson
Mr Topping — Mr Jaup
Mrs Williamson — Mr Sibbiger
Mr Ackland — Dr Perkins
Mr J Conrie — Mr T Longmier
Mr MacKillican — Mr J Gallian
Mr Mackintosh — Col Temple

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Allean and friend — Mr Yonson
Dr Boute — Mr Hoorajee Nowrojee
The Sultan of Fadhi

IT is generally understood in well-informed circles at home, a contemporary learns, that the present trooping season is the last in which the families of officers and soldiers will be conveyed either to or from India by the regular Admiralty transports. Other arrangements for their conveyance are to be made, but nothing has yet transpired as to the nature of these arrangements, nor as to the precise reasons for the change.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Duke of Connaught, who slightly sprained his ankle a few days ago, has quite recovered from the accident. His Royal Highness was present on Nov. 15 in Berlin at a ball given by the Hereditary Prince of Meiningen.

WARRANTS of arrest have been issued against Captain Norman on fresh charges of cheating.

MR. BALFOUR'S proposals for the relief of the prevalent distress in Ireland have been adopted by Parliament.

IN the House of Commons on Monday night, Mr. Justice MacCarthy occupied Mr. Parnell's accustomed seat.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., after lecturing at various places in Southern India, on the question of temperance and the Indian National Congress, arrived from Kumbaconum, at the Egmore Railway Station, on Saturday, at 6-55 p.m. As soon as the train came to a stand-still, Mr. Caine was greeted with "welcome" and "hurrrah"; and after alighting he shook hands with several gentlemen and spoke to them. He then drove, amidst cheers, in Sir Savalay's carriage, which had been placed at his disposal, to Mr. Norton's house, where Mr. Caine is to reside during the few days he is going to remain in Madras.

MESSRS. PARRY AND Co. are, the *Madras Times* hears, negotiating with the Travancore Government with a view to obtaining a concession for mining for plumbago and mica in the Neduvengad Taluk of the Southern Division, which is said to be very rich in these minerals, and also in any other four taluks which they may select after prospecting. Fifteen years is, we understand, the period asked for as the duration of the concession.

A NEW departure has now been made by the Mysore Gold Mining Company calling for tenders for the sale of 1,000 ounces of gold locally. The successful tenderer was Hajee Ismail Sait of Bangalore, his tender being Rs. 50-8-5 per standard ounce.

THE Travancore Government is said to be making arrangements with the British Government to procure the services of an experienced botanist from the Kew Gardens to take charge of the Travancore Public Gardens.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., who suspended payment last Thursday, was held. From a general statement of affairs given by Mr. Craigie, legal adviser to the firm, it appeared that approximately the position of the firm was that their liabilities amounted to £66,603, against which there were assets amounting to £19,519. Charges of a serious nature were made against the firm, and the meeting generally was of a startling nature.

A MARKET on a "grand gigantic scale" is now being constructed in the cantonment at Trevandrum. It is to be called the Connemara Market.

THE HONOURABLE V. R. KRISHNA YACHENDRA, K.C.I.E., Rajah of Venkatagiri, has been licensed to establish and work certain telephone lines in the town of Venkatagiri.

THE *Times of Ceylon* of November 27 writes :—We have to announce that, owing to the negligence of the police, the man Crawford, who was recently arrested on arriving in Colombo from Adelaide, has escaped. The circumstances of his arrest on the Ormuz by Chief Inspector Trevena and Inspector Mack, on a charge of fraudulent brankruptcy in Adelaide, will be remembered; also how he was from time to time brought before the Colombo magistrate and as often remanded in custody. From some unexplained cause he was not taken to Welliksde, as are most prisoners, but was kept at the Maradana head-quarters in what is known as the quarter-guard, and he has there been allowed practically every liberty,—an amount of freedom absurd in the highest degree. Last night what might have been expected took place. The man was in the quarter-guard in charge of a police sergeant named Bell. Crawford expressed a wish to go to the circus, and he went, accompanied by Bell. Just what they did while out will, perhaps, never be known; but about 11 o'clock Bell got back to head-quarters the worse for liquor and announced that his prisoner had gone.

THE progress report for the quarter ending 30th September, 1890, on the Madras harbour works, affords some pleasant reading when its figures are compared with those of the report for the corresponding period of 1889. In the earlier year 1,031 tons of rubble stone were deposited from boats at the North Pier, while in 1890 the deposits were 2,048 tons from boats, besides 1,100 tons from wagons. In the superstructure the record is also satisfactory. 350 concrete blocks were set by divers in the north, and 109 in the south pier, against 214 and 180 respectively in 1889. In deposits in the wave breaker there was a reduction, the figures being 269 and 106 blocks in 1889, and 84 and 36 in 1890, but this was made up in the extra work done in rail-laying. It is stated that during the third quarter of this year the advance or progress of completed superstructures was 218½ feet in the North Pier, and 37½ in the south. In 1889 the figures were 130½ and 112½ respectively. This year considerable extensions appear to have been made in railway lines on the superstructure and at the works.

BY the Queen's command, "General" Booth has been informed that, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the scheme propounded in his book, her Majesty cordially wishes success to any movement for alleviating misery and suffering.

THE *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and Portugal concerning the limitations of their respective territories in East Africa was signed in London on Friday (14th ult.) by Lord Salisbury and the Portuguese Minister. The agreement is to endure for six months.

JUDGMENT was given on Friday (14th ult.) on the application for a *mandamus* to the Bishop of London to hear a complaint against the new reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral, which the Bishop had refused to do, as another suit on the same subject was pending in the House of Lords. Mr. Justice Stephen thought a *mandamus* should issue, but Mr. Justice Hawkins was of a different opinion. No effective judgment, therefore, was pronounced.

THE divorce suit of O'Shea *vs.* O'Shea and Parnell, M.P., came before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury, on Saturday (Nov. 15). Recriminatory pleas had been filed, but Mrs. O'Shea's counsel announced that he should not cross-examine nor call witnesses nor take any part in the proceedings. The correspondent, Mr. Parnell, did not appear by counsel or personally. The trial ended on Monday (17th ult.) with a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree *nisi* with costs against the respondent and co-respondent.

THE Lord Mayor, on the request of the Duke of Edinburgh, has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the families of the crew lost in the wreck of her Majesty's ship Serpent.

"GENERAL" BOOTH on Monday (17th ult.) adressed a great assemblage in Exeter-hall on the scheme propounded by him in his book "In Darkest England," and said that, while thankful to acknowledge that £38,500 had been promised, yet he was not entirely satisfied with the response to his appeal. At another meeting held on Tuesday (Nov. 18), Mr. Booth stated that nearly £5,000 additional had been subscribed or promised that day.

THE controversy concerning the conduct of the rear guard of Mr. Stanley's expedition, has been continued, and *The Times* has published the daily log kept of the doings of that portion of the expedition.

THE young woman, Kate Riordan, who shot at Dr. Bright, Master of University College, Oxford, was convicted at the Oxford assizes on Saturday (15th ult.), and she was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

A TELEGRAM from Buenos Ayres states that negotiations for the conclusion of a new loan are on the point of a successful issue.

THE coroner's inquest on the fatal railway collision near Taunton, on Friday (14th ult.), resulted in a verdict attributing the accident to negligence on the part of the signalman, who was committed for trial, but was allowed bail.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., was elected on Saturday (15th ult.) Lord Rector of Glasgow University by a majority of 231 votes over the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. Goschen, M.P., was elected Lord Rector of Edingburgh University by a majority of 573 votes over Sir Charles Russell, M.P.

AT the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday (18th ult.), Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., who presided, declared that he and all Irishmen still entertained the profoundest regard for Mr. Parnell on account of his invaluable services to the Irish cause.

IN the Tipperary prosecutions for conspiracy, the magistrates have sentenced Messrs. W. O'Brien, Dillon, and P. O'Brien, members of Parliament, and Mr. Cullinane, to six months' imprisonment without hard labour, and three other defendants to four months. Four others, including Father Humphreys, were discharged.

THE correspondence between the British and French Governments on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries is not concluded, and it is thought probable that the *modus vivendi* of last season will be continued next year.

EXTREME interest is manifested in the trials of Dr. Koch's treatment for the cure of consumption, and medical men have arrived in Berlin from many countries to witness the inoculation of patients. An Englishman who has been treated for lupus is reported to show symptoms of improvement already.

THE marriage of Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Emperor and Empress Frederick, with Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, was solemnized on Wednesday (19th ult.) at Berlin.

IN the French Chamber, on Tuesday (18th ult.) M. Laur, a Boulangist deputy, sought to raise the quesiion of the assistance rendered by the Bank of France to London, but the Minister of Finance refused to allow the Budget discussion to be interrupted.

SIGNOR CRISPI, speaking at Turin on Tuesday (18th ult.), defended at length the foreign policy of the Government, and asserted that the Triple Alliance, which was a safety for Italy, did not impose any additional burdens on the finances of the country.

THE Turkish authorities in Tripoli have ordered the Arab chiefs to provide men, arms, and horses, and, if necessary, an irregular force on foot. It was stated by the authorities that there was no immediate cause for apprehension, but precautions were necessary.

THE Russian General Seliverskoff was found on Tuesday (18th ult.) in his room in a Paris hotel, shot in the head, and he died the next morning without recovering consciousness.

THE French Delegate to the Congo Commission has demanded an absolute control over the Customs tariff in French African territories, which the other delegates regard as implying an absolute control over all the territories, and the solution of the question is now uncertain.

THE British stern-wheel gunboats safely reached the junction of the Shiré and Rao rivers on Oct. 20.

THE apprehended rising of the Sioux in North Dakota has not hitherto been confirmed.

WHAT is called "a most lively incident" took place on the 12th ult. in the lobby of the French Chamber. M. Paul Deroulede got a number of journalists about him, and proceeded to inveigh in the strongest terms against M. Laguerre, whom he described as a venal advocate, charging him with having dictated the "Story of Boulangism" to M. Mermeix. In order to sever all connection with him he begged to give him the assurance of his profound contempt. M. Laguerre being out of town, the duel which frequently takes place in such cases, does not as yet seem to have been arranged. M. Deroulede also mentioned that as he had dragged General Boulanger into politics, he would never desert him.

THE *Electrical Engineer* of New York remarks that the considerable reduction in the price of aluminium may result in its extended use in the electric arts. Its great lightness and strength make it eminently adapted for overhead line work, its specific gravity being but 2·6 as compared with copper, which has a specific gravity of 8·9. Its resistance, it is true, is nearly twice that of copper; but on account of its low specific gravity, its weight would only be about four-sevenths that now required in copper for the same conductivity. Looking still further, there are many of the parts which go to make up an electric car that could be made of aluminium, and which would tend materially to reduce the car weight without affecting its strength or efficiency. Thus, among other details, the trolley wheel and trolley pole might be made of aluminium to considerable advantage. If to this were added the substitution of aluminium for iron and brass, now employed on the truck and motors, outside of the magnetic circuit, the reduction in weight would be an important factor tending to economy.

THE debate on the Navy Estimates was opened in the French Chamber on the 13th ult. by M. Camille Raspail, who complained that France had fewer fighting ships than in 1871, although between that period and 1889 she had expended for that branch of the service one milliard of francs—forty millions sterling—in excess of that spent by the Powers engaged in the Triple Alliance. A large portion of that money had been disbursed to defray the cost of the Tonquin, Madagascar, and Tunisian expeditions and the keep of the colonial troops. The Triple Alliance, luckily for itself, had no colonial troops, and hence France was placed in a position of naval inferiority, owing to the sums which should have been spent on the navy having been squandered on the colonial ventures. He entered into details respecting the arsenals, and dwelt on the unseaworthiness of the torpedo boats, especially those built by private contract. One of these had foundered at sea on its first trip, between Havre and Chebourg. The French Navy was, in point of numbers, inferior to that of Italy, and specially to that of England, and he entreated the House to insist on money being spent on building more ships, and thus increasing the maritime strength of France, instead of keeping up useless and costly colonies like Tonquin (applause). Admiral Vallon thought a judicious expenditure of two hundred million francs per annum ought to suffice to keep up the navy in a proper state of efficiency. He admitted that "our adversaries" possessed a superiority in having swifter ships, but said the French vessels were better sea boats, and the officers and crews were admirable. Battle-ships should all be built of steel, able to steam from seventeen to eighteen knots, and of a tonnage not less than eight, or superior to twelve thousand tons. He was against colossal ordnance, and said no gun on board ship should be larger than the present twenty-seven centimetre gun. Above all, it should be easy to handle, and not require delicate hydraulic machinery, which was very apt to get out of order in action. The ironclad gun-boats, he said, were a complete failure. He advocated torpedo boats for coast defence, and thought that if their number were raised to four hundred, the French coasts would be absolutely unassailable; but specially trained enginemen and stokers were indispensable. He thought that submarine torpedo boats might possibly be perfected in the twentieth century, but at present they were but an interesting experiment. He pointed out that there was absolute danger in the exaggerated reduction of the naval officers. After 1870 the number had been reduced from one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven to one thousand six hundred and seven, and during the Tonquin war every available officer was afloat. If there were an European war to-morrow, he shuddered when he thought what the consequences would be. He recommended the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to consider the whole question of naval reform, and sat down amid loud applause.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY AND CO.

A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., who suspended payment on Thursday last, was held at their offices in Elphinstone Circle yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of creditors. Mr. Simpson, the agent of the Oriental Bank, was elected chairman.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, asked Mr. Craigie to explain the position of the company.

Mr. Craigie said: The object in convening the meeting was to lay before the creditors a statement showing the liabilities of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and also the assets they possessed to meet those liabilities. It was also originally intended that a deed of assignment should be executed for the benefit of the creditors of the company. That proposal, however, will not now be made in consequence of a telegram received by Mr. McDonald from one of the partners in England in which he was informed that the partners there have either filed a petition in bankruptcy or have been made bankrupts. In consequence of this their estate has been vested in an official receiver. That considerably alters the position of affairs here, and it will now not be possible for Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co. to execute a deed of assignment here for the benefit of their creditors. Under these circumstances Mr. McDonald, who, of course, desires to do everything he can for the protection of the creditors of the firm, has been advised to file his petition in the Insolvency Court here. What the precise effect of this will be it is not possible at this moment to say, but I think, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that it is the step most likely to lead to the protection of the creditors of the firm here. In order to explain to you the position of the firm here in relation to that of the corresponding firm in England, I may tell you that Mr. Benn, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Russell are all partners in the firm of Messrs. Bevis, Bros. and Co., which is the corresponding firm at home. In Bombay Mr. Benn, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Russell are also partners in the firm of Benn, Ashley and Co., and Mr. McDonald has been advertised in Bombay as a partner in that firm, although under an agreement which exists between himself and his partners, he is not liable for any of the losses of the firm. I do not mention this fact with a view to in any way suggest that Mr. McDonald wishes to avoid his legal liability. He fully accepts the responsibility of his legal liability for the debts of the firm of Benn, Ashley and Co. Still, nevertheless, the fact remains as between himself and his partners that he is not in reality a partner, and it may be a question therefore, what the effect of the filing of his petition in the Insolvency Court here may be. The matter has been thoroughly considered by the firm and counsel's opinion taken on the point, and we were advised that whatever the effect may be that was all Mr. McDonald could do to protect the interests of the creditors of the firm. Of course, the creditors of Messrs. Bevis, Russel and Co. are not the same as the creditors of this firm. There are considerable assets in this company and we take it that all these ought to be applied in the first instance to the liquidation of the debts of Benn, Ashley and Co. After that, if there is anything remaining, of which there is not much probability, the surplus will be available for Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co. We have no means of knowing and no particulars by which we can judge of the position and liabilities of Messrs. Bevis, Russell. It is plain to you that if the amount of these liabilities should be very considerable than the assets, which would otherwise be applied in solely liquidating the debts of Benn, Ashley and Co., would have to be distributed amongst a larger body of creditors. That is the position of things generally, and now I propose to state very shortly the position of the firm here. The accounts have been made out by Mr. McDonald so far as he has been able to make them out, but they must not be taken as entirely accurate. The first statement shows the entire liabilities of the firm so far as known to Mr. McDonald, but before referring to it in detail I would point out that the accounts have been made up in sterling for convenience sake. Therefore, this can only be regarded as an approximate statement, as the value of the rupee could only be taken at the current rate of exchange. The first statement shows the entire liabilities to be £109,791, the principal creditors being the National Bank and the Chartered Bank. The total sum due to the National Bank is £44,507, and the total due to the Chartered Bank is £41,981. The chairman, (Mr. Simpson) has suggested to me that perhaps some of the creditors may object to the amounts being stated. Of course, this statement prepared by Mr. McDonald is not binding on any one, and with your permission I will proceed with it. Mr. Craigie, continuing, said: The total amount due to the Chartered and Mercantile Bank is £10,750 and that due to the New Oriental Bank £2,500. Then there are a number of native creditors, about twenty-two in number, and the total amount due to them is £9,653 bringing the total liabilities to £109,791. The next statement which shows the entire assets of the firm and includes the securities which are held by various creditors, I need not go into the particulars of these, suffice it to say that the total assets amount to £99,068.

Mr. Burder: How much of that is secured, and how much available for dividend?

Mr. Craigie: I was going to show this in a separate statement, and if you approve, I will adopt that course.

Mr. Burder: Very well.

Mr. Craigie continuing: The next statement shows the secured creditors and particulars of the securities they hold. The secured creditors are only two in number, the National Bank and the Chartered Bank. The securities which the National Bank hold aggregate in value, £19,985, and are made up in the following manner:—Goods under warrant, £2,900; goods against acceptances, £3,785; certain balances which have been assigned to them £3,600; cash at the National Bank be in London, representing I believe a telegraphic transfer sent from here, and which has been detained by the National Bank, £2,500; and in cash in Bombay, £2,200. The securities held by the Chartered Bank are of the value of £21,598, and the particulars are as follows:—Goods under warrant, £11,500; goods against acceptances, £4,598; balances which have been assigned them, £3,000; and cash at their bank in Bombay £2,500. The next statement sets forth the unreserved creditors and the estimated balance due to the secured creditors after their securities have been realised. The only two secured creditors are the National and Chartered Banks, and after deducting the estimated value of the securities

to the best of his ability, endeavour to answer any question that may be asked.

Mr. J. C. Bergendahl, agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank: I do not see why we should not stick to the goods coming under the acceptances of Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co., as they have been duly paid for by that company.

Mr. Craigie: I do not think Mr. McDonald can be expected to answer questions of that kind. It is difficult for him to say what the respective rigats of the parties will be. All he is able to do for the best interests of the creditors, he is proposing to do by filing his petition in the Insolvency Court here, and getting constituted an official personage who will be able to take upall these questions on behalf of the creditors and if necessary fight them. As to what the precise rights of the official receiver in England and the official assignee here may be, is a very difficult thing to say. Seeing all these complications are likely to arise an official receiver has been appointed in England and probably will send out a power of attorney which will be acted upon with vigor directly it arrives here.

Mr. Frere: Do I understand that these goods, amounting to the value of £12,000, are free in the hands of Benn, Ashley and Co.?

Mr. Craigie: I believe so. They are absolutely in their hands.

Mr. Smethum: The goods would be consigned to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and not to the indentors?

Mr. Cragie: That is so.

Mr. Arthur Leslie: Does this list include the goods sent out on free consignment by the manufacturers at home?

Mr. Craigie: Yes.

Mr. Leslie: Then, they do not become the assets of the firm, but remain the property of the indentors?

Mr. Craigie: It is not strictly correct that the whole of these goods were sent through Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co.; much the greater portion of them in fact all, with the exception of a very small proportion, were consigned through Bevis, Russell and Co.?

Mr. Frere: The goods are now in Bombay?

Mr. Craigie: Yes.

Mr. Bergendahl: What is the cause of the stoppage of the firm?

Mr. Craigie: So far as I understand, the cause of the stoppage of the firm of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., is the considerable loss they made in exchange and likewise other losses which have been made in England, particulars of which are not yet on the possession of Mr. McDonald. I can give you no further information than that.

Mr. Bergendahl: When was the first information given to Mr. McDonald that he would have to suspend payment?

Mr. Craigie: Mr. McDonald has not received any directions from his partners at home. He suspended payment here of his own motion.

Mr. Bergendahl: Why did he do so?

Mr. Craigie: He considered it to be his duty to the creditors here.

Mr. Bergendahl: On what grounds?

Mr. Craigie: On the ground that the firm was insolvent.

Mr. Bergendahl: Was it not his duty to say so some time ago?

Mr. Craigie: It is impossible for Mr. McDonald to give a positive answer to that question.

Mr. Bergendahl: Then I may take it that it suddenly dawned on him, and that he had no idea of it the day before payment was suspended?

Mr. Craigie: I do not think it is quite fair to question Mr. McDonald in this way.

Mr. Bergendhhl: I beg your pardon. When a man has lost ten thousand pounds I think, he has a right to ask any questions.

Mr. Craigie: Mr. McDonald is not here for the purpose of being cross-examined by the creditors. I have already informed you that he is going to file his petition in the Insolvency Court, and you will then have an opportunity of cross-examining him to your heart's content.

Mr. Bergendahl: In other words, then, he declines to answer my question.?

Mr. Craigie: I have given you information as to the liabilities and assets of the company, but I am not prepared to answer questions which go to the propriety or otherwise of the course Mr. McDonald has pursued, and I must decline to answer your question.

Mr. Bergendahl: Then Mr. McDonald also declines to answer it?

Mr. Craigie: I cannot say, that is for him to decide I would merely suggest that this meeting was not called for this purpose. It may be as well to take the sense of the meeting as to whether this course should be pursued.

Mr. Bergendahl: I only ask whether he was aware before last Thursday that his firm was insolvent?

Mr. Craigie: I think I must advise Mr. McDonald not to answer this. I may tell you this, that I think every creditor is entitled——

Mr. Bergendahl: I don't care what you think, I only want the answer "Yes" or "No" to my question.

Mr. Craigie: I advise Mr. McDonald to decline to answer at the present moment.

Mr. McDonald: I decline to answer the question at the present moment.

Mr. Craigie: Any information you may want on this point Mr. McDonald will give after the meeting.

Mr. Burder: You are going then to give the petition to-morrow?

Mr. Craigie: We shall endeavour to do so.

Mr. Burder: In the meantime I suppose the goods which have been referred to as representing the £12,000 will not be parted with.?

Mr. Craigie: So the condition of things will not be altered in the slightest degree before he files his petition.

Mr. Wilkins: I appear on behalf of one of the unsecured creditors—Goculdas Toolseedas—to protest against certain transactions that have taken place. Mr. Toolseedas holds that he has been cheated inasmuch as certain documents were handed over on the 4th inst. to Mr. McDonald and Mr. Burjorjee, on the understanding that Rs. 30,000 would be paid to my client on the following morning. Mr. Toolseedas is of opinion that they knew of the insolvency of the firm when they accepted the documents, and therefore, beyond protesting against their conduct my client will not in any way take part in these proceedings. My client is of opinion that his interests have been sacrificed to that of the Chartered Mercantile Bank or to the National Bank, to one of which the documents were handed over.

Mr. Craigie: With reference to the statement which Mr. Wilkins has made, I think it should be stated that his client has received a full explanation in writing of all the circumstances under which these documents were delivered. As Mr. Wilkins was going to make this statement to-day it would have been only fair on his part to have read the correspondence. There is not the slightest foundation for these charges.

Mr. Wilkins: I shall be very happy for Mr. Craigie to read the letters which I have here.

Mr. Craigie then read the letters, which are as follows:—

December 5, 1890.

W. M. Macdonald, Esquire, and Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moollaferoze.

Sirs,—We are informed by Mr. Gocu'das Tulsidas that on or about the 8th of October last you negotiated a bill of exchange for £5,000 on his account, signed by him, and received the proceeds thereof, and promised him to make payment thereabout as soon as our client handed you shipping documents for wool to cover the said amount of £5,000. Our client afterwards gave you shipping documents to cover £2,000, and you paid him Rs. 25,000 on account thereof. That on the 3rd instant you asked our client to hand you over shipping documents for the remaining wool, and our client informed you he would do so very shortly, and give you shipping documents to cover 287 bales of wool by the steamer Kirby Hall, now in the harbour, sailing in a few days for England, and obtained bills of lading in favor of the firm of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.

That yesterday, at 4-30 p.m., our client personally went to you in Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.'s office, and handed over the bills of lading for 239 and 50 bales of wool respectively, and asked for Rs. 30,000, the value of the said wool. You then informed our client you would pay him Rs. 30,000, and a document was presented for our client's signature, in which we understand our client acknowledged to have received £2,400. Our client signed this and asked for Rs. 30,000. You, however, put off our client stating it was then too late, and asked our client to call this morning to receive the money.

Our client called this morning at the office of Benn, Ashley and Co., and found it closed, but on the door being opened for the admission of Mr. Burjorjee, our client entered the office, and saw both of you. Our client then asked for his money, when your Mr. Macdonald informed him that the firm had stopped payment and declined to pay.

Our client thereupon asked your Mr. Macdonald for the return of his shipping documents, but your Mr. Macdonald informed our client the documents had been handed over to the Banks.

Our client has reason to believe that both of you were aware the firm of Benn, Ashley and Co. was about to close its doors, and that the shipping documents were handed over by you to the Banks late in the evening to secure the Banks and give them a preference.

Our client charges that whether or not you knew the firm was going to close its doors, you were not justified in handing over his shipping documents to the Banks under the circumstances, and after the promise you made to our client, our client charges you, in short, with cheating him.

Our client will be glad to know if you wish to make any explanation of your conduct, and we are instructed to give you up to 10 a.m. to-morrow reply to our client's charge.

We must, therefore, ask you for an immediate reply to this letter if you are desirous of giving one.—Yours &c.

PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 6th December 1890.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT and SAYANI.

W. M. Macdonald and another and Goculdas Tulsidas.

Sirs,—Your letter of 5th instant, to the address of Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moola has been placed by Mr. Macdonald in our hands.

The facts have not been correctly stated to you. The true facts are as follows:—

Your client drew bills for the aggregate amount of £5,000 against wool, the documents for which were to follow. The bills were endorsed by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and were negotiated by them; some being sold to the National Bank and some to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The bills were purchased by the Banks because they were endorsed by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.; and without their endorsement the bills could not have been negotiated for your client. The proceeds of the bills were received by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, and were placed by them in the ordinary course of their business at credit of your client in his account with them. The account in question is a running account and interest was allowed to your client whenever the balance was in his favour. Your client had, previous to the 4th instant, provided documents to cover all the bills abovementioned except four, one being for £500, which had been purchased by the National Bank and the remaining three being for £500, £500, and £1,000, respectively, which had been purchased by the Chartered Bank.

On the 3rd instant your client came to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.'s office. Mr. Macdonald was at luncheon, but he heard your client's voice, and he came out to see and did see your client, who asked Mr. Macdonald to give him his Rs. 30,000, but Mr. Macdonald refused to do so.

At this time the bills of lading had not been delivered but we believe it is the fact that weight notes had been delivered, though Mr. Macdonald was not at that time aware of that fact. On the following day, the 4th instant, your client called again at the office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and brought bills of lading for 239 bales and for 50 bales of wool respectively.

Your client did not upon this occasion see Mr. Macdonald at all, nor did he see him at any time between the interview on the 3rd instant and the time when Benn Ashley and Co. stopped payment.

On the evening of the 4th instant the documents were laid before Mr. Macdonald for signature. Mr. Macdonald was doubtful at first whether, having refused to pay your client the money, he would be right in sending the documents to the Banks; but he eventually determined to do so for the reasons stated below.

It is not correct that your client signed any document in which he acknowledged to have received £2,400. He merely signed the ordinary consignment letter in which nothing is said about the receipt of the money. We have already shown you the letter so signed by him.

Mr. Macdonald's reasons for forwarding the documents to the Banks were that he considered he was bound to do so in fulfilment of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.'s obligation and of the obligation of your client to the Banks mentioned, which obligation your client was bound to perform whether Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co. stopped payment or not.

The documents for the 50 bales were sent to the National Bank as cover for the bill of £500 held by them, and those for 239 bales were sent to the Chartered Bank as cover for the bills for £500, £500 and £1,000 held by that Bank.

You will thus see that in sending the bills to the Banks in question Mr. Macdonald has not given the said Banks any preference whatever; he has merely performed the obligation which Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co. were bound to perform themselves and which your client was also bound to perform, and which your client could have been compelled by the Banks to perform if Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. had stopped payment, say two or three days previously, before any documents had been brought to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.

It is difficult to see what other course Mr. Macdonald could have adopted. If he had returned the document to your client he might have been accused of showing a preference for your client and neglecting his obligations to the Banks; and if he had simply allowed the documents to remain in his office untouched then the documents were made out in favour of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and were signed by our client they would probably have been claimed by the general body of creditors, and the benefit of them would have been lost to your client. But the course which he did adopt was the simple one of applying the documents to the purpose for which they were intended to be applied by your client.

We may mention with reference to our interview with you that we have seen the managers both of the Chartered and the National Banks, who inform us that the documents will be applied in the usual way, that is to say, the proceeds will be applied in payment of the bills drawn by your client. If there is any deficiency both Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and your client will be responsible for it, and if there is any surplus the Banks will be entitled to apply the surplus towards reduction of any other debt due either by Benn, Ashley and Co. or your client.

We have no doubt we can get letters from the managers of the Banks to this effect.

We might suggest to your client that if he arranged with some other firm to take up the bills at due date, the probability is that the Banks would deliver the documents to such firm on payment of the bills.

Our client is very sorry that owing to the suspension of payment of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. your client should have lost any money; but you will see from the explanation which we have given that there is not the slightest foundation for accusing our client of having cheated your client, and if any proceedings are taken against our client, he is ready to defend them.—Yours, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

Mr. Craigie: Mr. Wilkins should not have made these accusations here. If anywhere, in a police court.

Mr. Wilkins: They may be made in a police court. I cannot see how the interest of Benn, Ashley or of the Bank would have been prejudiced if the documents had been returned to my client. However, whether Mr. McDonald chose to curry favour with the Bank or not I do not know, but one thing is certain, he chose to take the documents and hand them over knowing that payment had been promised.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsey: In the list of goods referred to those of my client, Mr. Kanji Curson, do not appear. They were indented for through Benn, Ashley and Co., and paid for but they do not appear in the list. How is this? Have they been treated separately or handed over to some Bank?

Mr. Craigie: I am afraid I canot answer that question. You should put it to Mr. McDonald after the meeting, when it is probable you will get the information.

Mr. Bergendahl: I should like to ask whether Mr. McDonald will lay before the meeting the telegrams which were received from Messrs. Bevis and Russell during the last month?

Mr. Craigie: I do not propose to do so now; you can see them after the meeting.

Mr. Bergendahl: Is this a meeting for the benefit of the debtors or creditors? I would like to have a look at the telegrams.

Mr. Craigie: You can see them if you like after the meeting.

Mr. Bergendahl: What has been done with the proceeds of the bill for £5,000 which I paid last Friday?

Mr. McDonald: The proceeds of the bill you refer to were paid into the current account of the firm at its bankers.

Mr. Bergendahl: Which bank?

Mr. McDonald: I cannot tell you now. I will do so afterwards. Cheques were drawn upon our account on that date to meet the requirements of the firm.

Mr. Bergendahl: So the money has gone in the usual way of business and not for any particular remittance to London.

Mr. McDonald: It was not remitted specifically to London.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

REMITTANCES on India for 20,00,000 rs. were offered at the Bank on Nov. 19, and bills for 1,48,000 rs. were applied for, the amounts allotted being 1,00,000 rs. on Bombay at an average of 1s. 5·28*d*., tenders at 1s. 59-32d. receiving in full. Bills for Rs. 10,000 were afterwards specially sold on Madras at 1s. 5 9-32*d*. For the week ended Nov. 18 remittances for 1,35,000 rs. were disposed of and produced 10,269*l*., while between April 1 and Nov. 18 bills and telegraphic transfers for 11,94,19,300 rs. were sold and realised 9,141,596*l*.

BOMBAY SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bombay Government Resolution on the annual report of the Sanitary Department of the Presidency for the year 1889 has just been issued:—

In the year under review only 600,439 births were registered as compared with 634,693 in 1888 and 628,193 in 1887. The number was smaller than in 1888 in every registration district and also in every collectorate except Sholapur, Bijapur, Broach, Kaira, and Upper Sind Frontier. The registered rate per mille of population was 36·49 for the whole presidency; but deducting the figures for Sind and the coast districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, on which little reliance can at present be placed, and also those for the City of Bombay, which, whether correct or not are always excessively low, it appears that the birth-rate *according to the registers* was 41·5 per mille. If, however, a judgment can be based on the figures for Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Bijapur, the only districts throughout which the registration of births was conducted to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Commissioner, it would seem that the actual birth-rate for a large tract of country cannot be below 45 per mille. It is observed that Bijapur and Dharwar, the two districts in which the highest birth-rates were registered (50·53 and 48·46 per mille, respectively) are the only districts in which the test by Circle Inspectors has been introduced. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on defective registration in paragraphs 12 and 14 of his report. The special attention of the Commissioner in Sind should be drawn to the falling off in the births' registration in that province, which, though far from accurate, showed signs of steady improvement up to 1888 inclusive. In the Thar and Parkar district, especially, serious want of care is indicated by the decline in the recorded birth-rate from 34·60 to 22·51.

2. The deaths registered, on the other hand, were far more numerous in 1889 than in the previous year, being 518,562 as compared with 468,039, though the latter number was the largest, with one exception, registered in the decade 1879—1888. The Sanitary Commissioner appears to attribute the increase more to the unhealthiness of the year under review than to improvement in registration. He believes, however, that registration is still very defective, and attention should be drawn to his remarks in paragraph 37 of his report. It is observed that though the death-rate throughout the presidency was only 31·51 per mille according to the registers, the average rate in the ten districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, in which alone the Sanitary Commissioner expresses general satisfaction with the registration, was no less than 37·5.

3. The causes of the deaths registered are classified in the following table, from which it appears that the increase was almost entirely under the head "Fevers." Cholera caused 32,431 deaths as compared with 36,500 in the previous year and an average of 18,364 for the ten years 1879—1888. The disease was most severe in the Bijapur, Sholapur, and Nasik districts where the death-rates therefrom per mille were 5·77, 4·79, and 4·41, respectively; but it also prevailed extensively in most of the inland district of the presidency proper and in the coast districts of the Broach and Thana. In Sind (except Karachi), the Gujarat districts of Ahmedabad and Khaira the coast districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, and the City of Bombay, though cholera was not entirely absent, the death-rate therefrom per mille of the population was merely fractional. The Sanitary Commissioner has, as usual, appended to his report an interesting cholera map illustrative of the mortality in the different registration circles.

Causes of Deaths.	1888. Number of deaths per 1,000 of Population.	1889. Number of deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	2·22	1·17
Small-pox	0·22	0·43
Fevers	18·50	21·08
Bowel-complaints	2·76	2·93
Injuries	0·35	0·36
Other causes	4·39	4·74
All causes	28·14	31·51

Small-pox caused 7,066 deaths, an unusually large number, though the small effect of this disease on the mortality of the presidency is indicated by the fact that the registered death-rate therefrom was only 43 per mille of population. It prevailed most extensively in Karachi and Hyderabad, where the death-rates were 1·94 and 1·12 per mille, respectively.

The number of registered deaths attributed to fever (346,878) was greater by 42,429 than in the previous year, and greater that in any year since 1878. Fevers prevailed most extensively in Gujarat, where the death-rate therefrom was 27·36 per mille, and least so in the Southern Registration District, where the rate was 17·81. It is noticeable that in several of the district in which registration was most defective almost all of the deaths registered were reported to have been due to fever. For example, 92 per cent. of the total deaths in Shikarpur, 90 per cent. of those in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar Districts, 88 per cent. of those in the Panch Mahals, and 86 per cent. of those in Hyderabad are attributed to this cause. On the other hand, in the City of Bombay only 31 per cent. of the deaths registered appear to have been caused by fever.

Deaths from bowel-complaints were somewhat numerous in all the inland districts of the presidency proper and extremely so in Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Khandesh, and Nasik, where the the death-rates therefrom were 3·57, 5·56, 5·43, and 6·49 per mille. In Sind the the death-rate from this cause was only ·25 per mille, and it was also very low in Gujarat with the exception of Surat.

It is observed that the number of deaths attributed to "other causes" was abnormally small as compared with other districts in the five districts (Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, and Hyderabad) mentioned above as being those in which so large a proportion of deaths was reported to have been due to fever. In the City of Bombay no fewer than 13,045 deaths out of a total of 23,043, and in the Kanara district 4,395 out of a total of 11,679, are attributed to "other causes." The Sanitary Commissioner should be asked what the causes were, which, though unclassified, had so important an effect on the mortality of those places as compared with other districts of the presidency.

4. The attention of Collectors and Presidents of Municipalities should be invited to Dr. MacRury's remarks on the results of his inspection of various important towns.

5. It is observed that the cases of infectious disease on board vessels which entered the Port of Bombay were appreciably less numerous than in the previous year. The small-pox cases 24 in number, were, with one exception, confined to pilgrim ships, on which, however, no other kind of infectious disease was detected. The meaning of the second entry in the table in paragraph 152 of this report is not quite clear. Quarantine against Bombay was imposed at Aden and Perim between 19th July and 5th October, 1889, on account of its imposition in Egypt during that period and not independently thereof as might perhaps be inferred from the form of Dr. MacRury's reference to the subject. The attention of the Port Trustees and of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, should be invited to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on the condition of the foreshore of Bombay.

6. Government recognize the zeal with which the officers mentioned in paragraph 159 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report discharged their arduous duties during the year. Dr. MacRury should be thanked for his clear and concise report.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

THE Duke of Clarence and Avondale left London on Nov. 15 for Berlin, to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria of Prussia. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by General Ellis and Captain Holford, reached Berlin next night, and was received at the railway-station by Prince Leopold of Prussia (on behalf of the Kaiser), the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Sparta, Sir Edward Malet and the staff of the British Embassy, and the leading military and civil officials of the Imperial Court. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel. The crowd cheered heartily as the Royal party left the station. The installation of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale as Grand Master of the newly-constituted Province of Berks Freemasons has been fixed by the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the order, for the third week in December.

As stated in a Reuter's telegram, Captain J. Templeton, of the British India Company's steamer Kerbela, reported at Plymouth on Nov. 17 that one of his passengers, Captain Parker of the Indian Marine, had disappeared from the ship during Saturday night. Captain Parker was last seen by some of the crew to enter the saloon about 9 p.m. In the morning he was found to be missing, and the ship was searched throughout without any effect. He was in excellent spirits during the evening, and his demeanour during the voyage would not suggest that he had committed suicide.

THE REAR-COLUMN REVELATIONS.

ON Saturday (15th ult.) the *Times* published a letter from Mrs. Jameson, containing Mr. Jameson's own account of his presence and conduct at the cannibal feast; also the text of Mr. Bonny's official report, and of his letter to Sir Walter Barttelot respecting Major Barttelot's death and the proceedings of the rear column.

Mrs. Jameson writes:—As the Emin Relief Committee appear to consider that the duty of publishing my late husband's refutation of the cruel charge made against him by Assad Farran (which charge, long ago withdrawn, Mr. Stanley has now thought fit to bring forward again) devolves upon me, I would ask you to insert the documents annexed, consisting of a letter from my husband to Sir William (then Mr.) Mackinnon of Aug. 3, 1888, so far as it relates to this horrible charge, and Assad Farran's retractation, dated Sept. 25, 1888. I will only add that my poor husband died within a fortnight of the date of his letter, and therefore had no opportunity of taking the further steps to clear his character which he at the time contemplated.

The following is Mr. Jameson's letter alluded to:—

"Stanley Falls, August 3, 1888.

"William Mackinnon, Esq., President of the Committee to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

"Sir,—As you will see by Major Barttelot's letter, Assad Farran the dismissed Arabic interpreter, has written the most false and cruel statements about me after leaving Yambuya camp. As an officer the officer of this expedition, it is my bounden duty to you to clear my character from such statements. I tell you now the simple narrative of the whole matter, which, much as it shocked me at the time, I little dreamt could be turned to such a use against me. My whole time since my arrival here has been taken up with the affairs of the expedition, and I have not had a moment to get the necessary papers signed by witnesses of everything mentioned by Assad Farran before a Belgian officer, as I mean to do, and forward them to you.

"The facts of the case are these. On my return journey from Cosongo, the day after our arrival at Riba-Riba, the chief sent for me, and on arriving at his house I witnessed a very curious dance, performed by some Wacusu slaves. He informed me that these people, having had a number of deaths among them, had gone away into the bush for two months where no one had seen them, and returned to-day, having finished their medicine-making. Tippoo Tib, who was at the house, said:—This dance is generally followed by a lot of people being eaten, and told me a lot of cannibal stories. I laughed at him, saying that since I had been in the country I had heard many such stories, but did not believe them. Another Arab present, who had been very kind to me on my way to Cosongo, then told me another horrible story, which I told him flatly I did not believe could happen in any country in the world. He laughing, said, 'Give me a bit of cloth and see.' I only thought this another of their plans for getting something out of me, and, waving some cloth of my own, as he had been kind to me, sent my boy for a small piece of six handkerchiefs, which I gave him. Then followed the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life, and Assad Farran even here cannot help lying. The whole thing happened so quickly that, had I wished, I could not have sketched it, and I had nothing with me to sketch with, they all being in my house. The small sketches I made were done in the evening afterwards in my own house. The girl never looked for help, for she seemed to know it was her fate, and never stirred hand or foot or head, except when she had to move to the place for execution. How the girl was obtained I do not yet know, but will send you all particulars, signed by witnesses, as promised. . . .

"Assad Farran openly boasted that he had swindled the British Government out of £300 in the hiring of camel drivers at Suakin, and told me on the road to Cosongo that he had had a good chance there. When I asked him what it was, he told me that whoever was then in command had stopped all gambling, but he knew of places where it still went on. If he found out any soldier inclined to gamble with plenty of money, he used to take him to one of these places and watch who won most; then he would slip out, get a policeman, and point out to him the man, upon which there would be a general rush, the policeman catching the man with the money, and Assad and he divided the spoils. I told Assad that he was nothing better than a low informer or thief, that an English or American man would lynch him, and the fewer of these stories he told about himself the better, or he would certainly be punished.

"It is a low brute like this whose word the Belgian officers take and who is allowed to try and destroy my character. I will write to you more fully on this subject when sending you the necessary papers.—I have the honour to be Sir, your, obedient servant,

"JAMES S. JAMESON,"

COPY OF ASSAD FARRAN'S RETRACTATION.

"Sept. 25, 1888.

"I, Assad Farran, lately interpreter with the Emin Relief Expedition, declare most solemnly that the story of Mr. Jameson buying the girl has been altogether misunderstood by the missionary at Lutete. The story is entirely untrue, and such a charge against Mr. Jameson I declare to be unfounded. The six handkerchiefs given Mr. Jameson were a present, and had on reference whatever to the occurrence with which through the above misunderstanding, they have been erroneously connected.

"ASSAD FARRAN.

"Witness.—P. L. MCDERMOTT.
"Witness.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS."

MR. BONNY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of Mr. Bonny, dated from the Aruwimi River, July 1888, is a very long document. Following is the portion relating to the death of Major Barttelot:—

19th July, '88.—Early this morning a Manyuema woman commenced beating a drum and singing. It is their daily custom. Major sent his boy to stop the noise; but at once loud and angry voices were heard, followed by two shots by way of defiance. Major ordered some Soudanese to go and find the men who were firing. At the same time, getting up himself and taking his revolver from the case, he said, "I will shoot the first man I catch firing." I told him not to interfere with the people's daily custom, to remain inside and not go out, that they would soon be quiet. He went out, revolver in hand, to where the Soudanese were. They told the Major, they could not find the men who were firing. Major then pushed through some Manyuemas and was on the point of striking the woman who was beating the drum and singing, when a shot was fired through a loophole from within the house by Sanga, a Manyuema. The shot entered just below the centre of the breast bone and passed out just behind the heart, lodging in a post of the varandah, under which Major fell. He was shot dead. The Soudanese ran away and refused to follow me to get the Major's body, but I went and was followed by the Somali and one Soudanese, who with myself carried the body to my house. From the screaming, &c., I thought a general massacre had commenced, for I had not seen a single Zanzibari. They were either hiding within their houses or joining the general stampede. I now turned, to see one of the head men with gun and revolver in hand, leading about sixty men to attack me. I had no arms. I walked up to him and asked him if he was leading his men to fight me. He said, "No." I replied, "Take your men quietly to their houses and bring the head men to me. I want to speak to them." Nine head men then came. I said to them, "The trouble is not mine, but Tippoo Tib's. I want you to bring me all the loads, and tell the other head men to do the same. Tippoo Tib has a list of the loads which each head man is carrying, and will know if you do not bring them back. It is Tippoo Tib's trouble. Tibboo Tib will have to pay if the loads are lost, and will punish the head men who lose them. I shall write to Tippoo Tib, and he will come here. Then I will give him the names of the head men who do not bring their loads." This resulted in my getting about 150 loads. . . .

I now buried the Major, sewing his body up in his blanket. I dug a grave just within the forest, placing leaves at the bottom of the grave. I covered the body with the same. I then read the Church Service from our Prayer Book over the body, and thus brought this eventful day to a close.

STATEMENT BY STANLEY'S ZANZIBARI SERVANT.

On Monday morning 16th ult. the *Times* began the publication of the log kept by the Rear-Column of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, from June 11 till Aug. 20, 1888, the original of which is in their possession, Mr Bonny vouches for its genuineness. The first instalment given contains no entry bearing upon the events to which so much attention has recently been directed. Our contemporary also publishes statements by Saleh Ben Osman. Mr Stanley's Zanzibar servant, Mr. E. J. Glave, a friend of Mr. Ward, and a statement by Mr. Ward himself.

We take the following extracts from the statement by Saleh Ben Osman. The first relates to the cannibal story:—

THE CANNIBALISM.

Mr. Jameson was visiting Stanley Falls for the purpose of urging Tippoo Tip to provide the carriers which he had promised Mr. Stanley. When passing through a small village, Mr. Jameson asked the chief of the Zanzibaris, Hamadi Ben Dowo, whether it was really true that the native cannibals ate each other. "Of course it is perfectly true," replied the other, whereupon Mr. Jameson gave the man Hamadi some cloth to buy a young slave. Presently Hamadi came back, bringing a young girl, which he had bought. Mr. Jameson then ordered him to hand over to the natives, and to tell them to kill, cook, and eat her. The Zanzibaris flatly refused to do this, and expressed their disgust by going away. Mr. Jameson himself took the girl by the wrist and handed her over to the savage executioners. She was then stabbed with a knife. While the body was still quivering, the natives cut off the flesh from the bones, and having toasted it on sticks over the fire, they ate it. During the whole of this ghastly performance Jameson sat and made sketches. He was accompanied by Mafelia, his boy, Hamadi, and the Zanzibaris.

Tippoo Tib heard of this, and upon Mr. Jameson's arrival at Stanley Falls he refused to see him for two days, being too disgusted to speak to him.

Upon Major Barttelot's second visit to Stanley Falls Tippoo Tib told him he did not know how to deal with the Arabs and Zanzibaris, and if he assumed such dictatorial tones he, Tippoo, would refuse to speak to him. The Major remarked, "You can play with Stanley, but you cannot play the fool with me." Tippoo Tib replied, "You had better return to Yambuya, and send another white man here. You only make trouble, you consider yourself a Sultan. I can speak with Stanley, but not with you. You have too big head."

THE FLOGGINGS.

Regarding the death of Nubi, who stole the goat's leg, Saleh says:—The bone was eventually discovered where Nubi had placed it, and he admitted that he was the culprit. The Major wished to shoot him, Assad Farran pleaded in his behalf, and finally the punishment was altered to a flogging of 300 lashes. The man's back was so lacerated, being torn in ribbons by the lash, that the total number could not be given at one time. It was decided that the remainder should be administered when the present wounds were healed. After a few days, Nubi, dreading the repetition of this inhumanity, took a rifle and escaped to the forest. A search was organised, and Nubi was soon discovered, brought back to camp, and sentenced to death. He was taken and lashed to a kind of cross, and a file of fifteen Soudanese soldiers fired simultaneously, riddling him with bullets. He was buried in a deep vertical hole, his head being pushed down first, and some loose clay being packed round him, his feet being left showing about the ground.

About the flogging of the natives, Saleh tells the following story:—Upon one occasion, while crossing a boggy stream, Major Barttelot mounted the shoulders of Hamadi Ben Dowo, but, the latter's feet sinking deep into the mud and being stuck where at each step, he stumbled slightly and the Major got wet. When he arrived at the bank on the opposite side of the river, Major Barttelot flogged the man unmercifully, and threatened to have him shot next morning. This threat had been made and carried out in other cases, so that Hamadi Ben Dowo, fearing death, escaped in the forest and remained absent until Stanley arrived at Benalya.

BARTTELOT'S DEATH.

Saleh's account of the death of Major Barttelot is as follows:—

One morning (July 19, 1888), at Benalya, just before the break of day, Major Barttelot sent one of the Soudanese soldiers named Baithi to order silence in the camp—some one was beating a drum and singing in one of the adjacent houses. Baithi approached the house of Sanga, whence the noise of drumming and singing came, and learned from the children of Sanga who were sitting in the doorway that it was their mother who was playing and singing inside. Baithi told the children to inform their mother that the Major wished silence, and she was to make no more noise. The children were, however, enjoying the wild music, and did not inform their mother of the order of the Major delivered by Baithi. As the noise did not cease, the Major sent his little boy, Soudi, to tell them to stop the noise. Even then the message did not reach the mother's ears, as the little boys of Sanga only chaffed Soudi, who was one of their playmates. Soudi returned to his master's hut, but the noise did not cease.

Major Barttelot became furious, and told Soudi to return and tell the woman that if she did not cease drumming and singing, he, the Major himself, would come. While Soudi was carrying this message the Major hastly threw on his clothes and came out of the house. He made directly for the house of Sanga, where Sanga's wife was sitting with three other women drumming and singing. He pointed the revolver at the woman's head, knocked her off her seat, and kicked her in the stomach as she lay upon the floor of the hut groaning with agony. The three other women who were sitting with her ran out and called Sanga, whom they told that the Major was beating his (Sanga's) wife. This man arrived by the back of the house, and, seeing his wife groaning on the floor, he grasped a stick.

Meantime the Major had left the house and was standing outside with his revolver in his hand. Seeing the Major with his revolver, Sanga dropped his stick and took down his gun, and, priming it, he fired and killed the Major. The weapon was loaded with two slugs, one of which killed Major Barttelot, while the other seriously wounded in the arm a woman who was standing near by. This threw the whole camp into an uproar. The Zanzibaris grasped their guns and wanted to fight the Manyuemas, but Mr Bonny interfered and quiet was restored. Sanga ran away to Stanley Falls, and gave himself up to Tippoo Tib. On the evening of the death of Major Barttelot both the Zanzibaris and the Soudanese danced and sang. They burned down the wooden triangle on which they had been so often lashed and flogged, and they played drums where the whipping place had once stood.

Mr. Jameson, hearing of the death of Major Barttelot, went to Stanley Falls, where he demanded of Tippo Tib that Sanga should be executed. This was duly carried out. The Arabs said they were very sorry, but Mr. Jameson remarked that "Major Barttelot had killed himself."

THE DEATH OF SOUDI.

Respecting the death of the boy Soudi, Saleh writes:—After the Major's death the whole expedition became disorganised. The Manyuemas deserted on all sides from Benalya, and when Mr. Stanley returned he found Mr. Bonny the sole white officer in command, and a few wretched Zanzibaris who were covered with sores and reduced to mere skeletons by many months of ill-treatment and hunger. Not one of them was able to carry a load. Soudi, Major Barttelot's little boy, was suffering from a festering wound in the leg which he had received from a kick given him by the Major, when he was going to wash the Major's feet one day. Soudi had taken off one of Major Barttelot's socks and one boot, but the water which the boy had brought was too cold for the Major, and he kicked Soudi with the heavy boot on his other foot, cutting the boy's flesh to the bone, making a wound which the boy's impoverished condition soon rendered a festering sore, from which Soudi eventually died.

The statement of Mr. Glave is simply a repetition of a conversation with Mr. Ward, who at all times condemned Major Barttelot's mismanagement at Yambuya, and his harsh and inhuman treatment of the Zanzibaris and Soudanese, who, he said, were lashed and flogged for the simplest offences. Mr. Glave's statement was shown on Saturday to Mr. Ward, who admitted its accuracy.

The second instalment of the log of the Rear-Column of the Emin Relief Expedition, which extends over nearly four columns describes the events on the march from June 20 to July 21. The chief difficulty on the road appears to have been due to desertions and sickness among the carriers. One man who was recaptured, and was found to have broken open his load and stolen some of its contents, received 100 lashes. Mr. Jameson received the news of Major Barttelot's death on July 21 in a letter from Mr. Bonny, written on the day of the occurrence. The third and concluding portion, published on Wednesday, (18th ult.) consists chiefly of entries made by Mr. Bonny, describing events in camp and on the march from July 22 to August 20, about which time Mr. Stanley rejoined the party. Mr. Bonny repeats in detail the account already published of the murder of Major Barttelot and of the events which followed. He says that on Mr. Stanley's arrival the men complained to him that they had been badly treated.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. P. L. McDermott, secretary of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee, writes to explain that Assad Farran's retractation of the charge against Mr. Jameson was purely voluntary, and was made without any inducement whatever.

Mr. Mackenzie, secretary of the Imperial British East Africa Company, stated to a representative of the Press on Saturday that a letter from the committee was published on Nov. 10 in those newspapers which supported the movement, and there was no intention to publish anything beyond that letter. Nothing more would be said until, if ever, evidence should be given at an official inquiry.

Mr. Herbert Ward writes to the *Times* to complain that by the introduction of personal matters, such as the story of Mr. Jameson and the slave-girl, Mr. Stanley is withdrawing attention from the main point which is whether he was not responsible for the disaster to the rear-column. If

THE O'SHEA-PARNELL DIVORCE CASE.

THE trial of the petition O'Shea *vs* O'Shea and Parnell (Steele intervening) opened in the London Divorce Court on Saturday (Nov. 15.) with a sensational incident, it being announced, to the astonishment of the Judge, jury, and the prosecuting counsel that neither Mr. Parnell nor Mrs. O'Shea would offer any defence.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward appeared for Captain O'Shea; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard were for Mrs. O'Shea; and Mr. M'Coll represented Mrs. Steele. There was no appearance for Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Lewis Coward formally opened the pleadings, stating that Captain O'Shea sought a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Catherine O'Shea, with the co-respondent, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell.

The respondent denied that she had committed adultery, and alleged also that the petitioner had been guilty of connivance and neglect conducing to the adultery. She also said that he had wilfully separated from her, that he had committed adultery, and that he had been guilty of unreasonable delay and of cruelty. Those charges the petitioner denied.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

The Solicitor-General said that Captain O'Shea and Mrs. O'Shea were married in January 1867. Captain O'Shea belonged to an old Irish family, and had been an officer in the 18th Hussars; whilst Mrs O'Shea was the daughter of Sir John Page Wood, a clergyman, who had at one time been rector of St Peter's Cornhill, London. They were married at Brighton; and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. O'Shea's sister, was present at the wedding. From the year 1867 to the year 1880 it appeared, so far as the correspondence showed that their life was one, of unbroken domestic happiness. There was no doubt that there were some pecuniary difficulties, but as far as the relations with his wife were concerned they were of sustained affection to the year 1880, when, unfortunately, Captain O'Shea invited Mr. Parnell to his dinner table. During these years of happiness three children were born, and it was important that the jury should know the dates. Gerald was born in 1868; Nora, the eldest girl, in July 1873; and Carmen, the third child in August 1874. After that year no child was born for eight years, when in February 1882 a child was born which died shortly afterwards. In the year 1884 Mrs. O'Shea went to live at One Asha Lodge, Eltham, near her aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Wood, who desired that her favourite niece should live near her. From 1874 until the year 1889 Mrs. O'Shea continued to live at One Ash Lodge. From 1874 to 1880 Captain O'Shea used to live there occasionally. He used to stay there, being interrupted by his visits to London, where Mrs. Wood had taken chambers or rooms for him at Albert Mansions, and he used frequently to go to Madrid on business matters; but from the year 1874 to 1880 the course of their domestic life was perfectly happy. In the year 1881 Captain O'Shea sat in Parliament for Clare, his fellow-candidate being the O'Gorman Mahon, who introduced Captain O'Shea to Mr. Parnell. In consequence of the introduction they saw each other afterwards, and in the autumn of the year 1880, unfortunately for Captain O'Shea he invited him to dine with him at St James' House, Berkeley Square. From that time Captain O'Shea saw Mr. Parnell occasionally. Nothing happened to excite his suspicions untill the middle of 1881. He would show by the evidence of servants that about the beginning of May 1881 Mrs. O'Shea came back with the family from Brighton, where she had been staying, and Mr. Parnell immediately began to pay visits to her at Eltham. Captain O'Shea was entirely ignorant that Mr. Parnell was coming to Eltham at that time in his absence; and in the early part of July, Captain O'Shea, coming home to One Ash Lodge, ascertained that Mr. Parnell had been visiting his wife in his absence, and that a portmanteau of his was there. He was furiously angry, and after a great scene with his wife, he left One Ash Lodge late at night, and walked up to London. On the 13th July 1881 he knocked at the door of 8 St James' Street, which was Mrs. Steele's house, and told her what had taken place between himself and his wife with regard to Mr. Parnell. On the morning he sent a letter to Mr. Parnell, which was in fact a challenge to Mr. Parnell to go abroad and fight a duel.

Meanwhile Mrs. Steele was exercising herself to prevent scandal, and she saw Mr. Parnell at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when he assured her there was no ground whatever for the jealous suspicions which Captain O'Shea had formed, and promised her he would not in future see Mrs. O'Shea or give any cause for the suspicions excited. There was a terrible storm between Captain O'Shea and Mrs. O'Shea, and he said he would not live with her again, and left the house in order to go and say good-bye to Mrs. Wood, and tell her why he was leaving his wife. But she implored him to overlook the matter and dismiss his suspicions. Eventually he listened to the advice given him, and he came up to town and brought with him Mr. Parnell's portmantean, which he pitched out at Charing Cross Station, not caring what became of it. For a time the matter ended. The assurances Mr. Parnell had given to Mrs. Steele, and the assurances which his wife gave, he accepted.

The incident there terminated, and affectionate relations were resumed between Captain O'Shea and his wife. In the autumn of that year Captain O'Shea was staying in Dublin, and he asked Mr. Parnell to dine with him. Mrs. O'Shea suggested that if Mr. Parnell never came to Eltham people would be wondering how it was, and Captain O'Shea accordingly invited Mr. Parnell on one occasion to Eltham, while he was there from Saturday until Monday. In October 1881, Mr. Parnell was imprisoned and sent to Kilmainham, and during the time he was there Captain O'Shea negotiated on his behalf. When Mr. Parnell was released to attend his business in Paris, he called at Eltham before he went to Paris, and on his return he stayed at Eltham again. In May 1882, Mr. Parnell was released from Kilmainham, and, notwithstanding the promises to Mrs. Steele, and the assurances given to Captain O'Shea, Mr. Parnell resumed his visits to One Ash Lodge. He would call evidence to show that habitually, during 1882, Mr. Parnell went to sleep at Eltham. That state of things went on during 1882, and Captain O'Shea was undeniably ignorant of any of those visits. In March 1883, another child was born, Clare, a girl, who was now living. In April of that year Mrs. O'Shea and her family went to 39 Bedford Square, Brighton. During the time she was there, a strange gentleman was a constant visitor at the house. He was mentioned by name. One of the witnesses heard him mentioned as Mr. Smith, and believed he was Mr. Smith. There was no doubt whatever that he was Mr. Parnell. In November 1883, a house was taken at 8 Medina Terrace, and Mr. Parnell was a constant visitor there. He was not Mr. Smith, but a Mr. Stewart to that house. He used to come from time to time. He was always careful to get out of the way when Mr O'Shea came there, and there was evidence that he escaped on one occasion from the balcony in order to avoid Captain O'Shea finding him in the house, and having escaped he came round the front door, and presented himself as a visitor just arrived to call upon Mrs. O'Shea. In March 1883, Captain O'Shea had to leave England and go to Lisbon and Madrid, and his visit was lengthened by the fact that he suffered severely from the gout. During his absence, Mr. Parnell went to live at Eltham. The same state of things he had described continued and rumours came to Captain O'Shea's ears. When he came back a correspondence ensued. His wife strongly and specifically denied the truth of the rumours.

In February, 1885, Mr. Parnell's horses were brought over from Ireland to Euston Station. A man named Richard Partridge, who was taken into the employ of Mrs. O'Shea in the spring of 1885, was sent to Euston to fetch them. Those horses were brought and put into stables at One Ash Lodge. Two of the horses came at one time. One was named "Pres.dent" "—(laughter) —and the other "Dictator." (Renewed laughter.) "President" was Mr. Parnell's hack, and "Dictator" was always given to Mrs. O'Shea. (Laughter.) They were followed in the early part of 1886 by another horse called "Home Rule." (Much laughter, in which Mr. Justice Butt joined.) That animal was described in one of the proofs before him as an "old crock," and what had become of it he did not know. (Renewed laughter.) There would be evidence as to what went on at Eltham. Jane Chapman, who was there in July and August 1885, would tell them that a new room had been built at Eltham, apparently for Mr. Parnell's convenience. It was a room which was built out where a conservatory had been. It had a door opening into Mrs. O'Shea's boudoir. Mr. Parnell had a latch-key, and used to let himself in through this new room when he came late at night. About the 21st of May 1886, Mr. Parnell met with an accident. He was met at the railway station by Richard Wise, to drive him in a brougham to One Ash Lodge, when a collision occurred between the brougham and a market cart which belonged to Messrs. Gregory & Co. The brougham was slightly damaged. On May 24, 1886, a paragraph appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* which attacted Captain O'Shea's attention, and which he sent down to Mrs. O'Shea. It was headed "Mr. Parnell's Suburban Retreate," and recounted the incident of the accident. The paragraph was exactly true. Captain O'Shea sent a telegram to his wife to know what the meaning of the paragraph was, and he also sent the paragraph down to her to read. He received an answer from her. The letter begins in the affectionate way in which all Mrs. O'Shea's letters, with very few exceptions, were couched up to the end of the year 1889.

Proceeding, the Solicitor General said:—Mr. Parnell was at Eltham on the night of the accident. He was at Eltham when the telegram came from Captain O'Shea calling attention to this paragraph, and then he wrote and invented that letter in order that it might be put before Captain O'Shea, persuading him that he had had nothing to do with it, and that it was only a newspaper mistake. On the 2nd July, 1886, Captain O'Shea, was at Carlsbad, and wrote from that place to his wife. Counsel read the letter, which commenced "Dear Kate," and said that the writer was much better. He went on to give particulars of an excursion he had made with some friends, and mentioned that while they were sitting under the trees, an American lady named Pell opened an American paper and said, "Here is your name in the press, Mr. O'Shea." She read a paragraph or two and then suddenly stopped and turned as red as as a peony, and said, "I am sorry I cannot go on." She tried to turn it off, but he (Captain O'Shea) knew what it was well enough. It was about a suburban retreat at Eltham, and the absence of a husband. He (Captain O'Shea) made a remark to the company about people avoiding politics in America and filthy creatures like Parnell being connected with politics in England. Then a paragraph appeared in the *Sussex Daily News* saying that Mr. Parnell has been staying at Eastbourne with Mrs. O'Shea with Captain O'Shea's knowledge.

On the 10th October, Captain O'Shea wrote again from Albert Mansions to his wife addressing her as "Dear Kate," and saying that one of the effects of her name having been in the papers had been to end his public life. He added—"I am sorry you would not consult your solicitor. I believe he would have advised you in the interest of your children, not to see Mr. Parnell any more." That letter was received about the 10th October, 1886, and there for the moment the matter rested. Mr. O'Shea's suspicions were certainly not allayed by the attitude Mrs. O'Shea took, but he always received from her specific denials as to her knowing anything of Mr. Parnell's movements. On 18th December, in the year 1886, Captain O'Shea and his son, who had come up from Eltham, went to Jem Mace's benefit, a performance which was taking place at Cannon Street Hotel. On going to that benefit, Captain O'Shea saw a paragraph in the paper, which stated that Mr. Parnell was at Eltham, and he spoke to his son about it. He received from his son a denial that Mr. Parnell was at Eltham. That denial was not true. The son gave it in the hope that no wrong was being done, and with the natural anxiety not to speak against his mother. The son, however, shortly afterwards felt that his mother was treating his father extremely badly, and eventually, in June, 1888, the undertaking which Mrs. O'Shea had refused to give to her husband she did give to her son.

With regard to the October letter having reference to Eastbourne, it was entirely untrue. The fact was that Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea had taken two houses at Eastbourne, one in June 1886, and the other on 31st. July 1886. They had been in the closes intimacy at those houses. They had been travelling together from London to Eastbourne, although they generally got out at Polegate, the station before Eastbourne, and on leaving Eastbourne they generally drove to the train at Polegate. In June they took a house for eight weeks at No. 2 St. John's Road, Eastbourne. There Mr. Parnell's room was close to Mrs. O'Shea's room. He occupied the house with her. He came up from time to time to London, and she came up with him; and they were both absent from that house on certain nights during the time they occupied the house. Another house was taken at 112 Tressilian Road, Brockley, on 20th January 1887. The way in which it was taken was curious. A gentleman presented himself at the office of the agent, and said his name was Fox. Well, that was Mr. Parnell. (A laugh.) An appointment was made for him to see the agent, and to look at some houses in the neighbourhood. During the interview the name of Prescott happened to be mentioned, and Mr. Parnell forgetting the name he had given before, said. "That is my name; my name is Prescott." "Well," the agent replied, "but I thought your name was Fox." "Oh, no. That is the name of the gentleman I was sent by. My name is Prescott." He was afterwards addressed as Clement Prescott, Esq., 112 Tressilian Road, Brockley. Furniture was ordered and paid for by Mrs. O'Shea, and she was seen at the house at Brockley. Evidence would be given which would entitle Captain O'Shea, to relief from the married state which has been dishonoured. A married state which was now only to him a shameful burden. More he had not to say. The co-respondent had practically made an admission, for he dare not come into that court. He did not wonder that he did not venture into the witness-box to add an offence against the criminal law to that course of unfaithfulness and falsehood by which, during six years he had betrayed the friendship of the man who trusted him and who had received him into his home as a friend.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S EVIDENCE.

The petitioner, Captain William Henry O'Shea, was called, and examined by Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. He said—I am the petitioner in this suit, and was married to Miss. Catherine Wood on the 24th January 1867. I had known her and her family a long time before I was married. I have property in County Clare, and in 1880 I was elected member of Parliament for Clare. I was not then personally acquainted with Mr. Parnell, but was introduced to him by the O'Gorman Mahon. I invited him to dine with me, and to come to Eltham, and he stayed there two or three days with me. In the summer of 1881 it came to my knowledge that Mr. Parnell had been visiting and staying at Eltham in my absence. I had a long and angry talk with my wife on the subject. As the result I left the house in the middle of the night, and walked to Mrs. Steel's house, St. James' Street, Buckingham Gate. I told her what had taken place between me and my wife. I arrived at Mrs. Steele's very early in the morning of the 13th July. I at that time wrote the letter dated the 13th July (the letter which the Solicitor-General described as a challenge to Mr. Parnell.) In the afternoon Mrs. Steele sent for me, and I found Mrs. O'Shea there. Mrs. O'Shea gave me strong assurances with reference to Mr. Parnell, and in the end I accepted the assurances which she gave, and which Mrs. Steele gave, and eventually there was a reconciliation. I was convinced by Mrs. Steel that there was nothing wrong. On the 14th July, I received a letter from Mr. Parnell (this was the letter read by the Solicitor-General in the opening.) I accepted my wife's assurances, and became reconciled to my wife. Q.—Did you at that time believe the suspicions you had formed as to Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were without foundation? A.—Yes. In the beginning of 1888 I was in Ireland, and in the course of the autumn went to Kilmainham. Q.—Did Mrs. O'Shea on any occasion mention to you whether she had heard that Mr. Parnell was in fact married? A.—Yes: she said she knew that he was secretly married.

Captain O'Shea, continuing his evidence, said—In July of that year I met my son in Carlsbad, and so far as I knew I had reason to believe that my wife had broken off her communications with Mr Parnell until I saw a paragraph in the *Times* that he was living at Brockley under the name of Preston. I knew nothing about the house in York Terrace, Regent's Park Road, until a year ago. In September 1889 I saw a paragraph in the London *Evening News* in reference to my wife and Mr. Parnell. Subsequently in the same paper I saw a paragraph containing a statement purporting to come from Mrs. O'Shea denying the truth of the story. I knew of my wife living at Brighton with her four children. I stayed a short time at the Bedford Hotel and saw Mrs. O'Shea. At the end of 1889 I received information which led me to believe that Mr. Parnell was living in the house. I thereupon consulted my solicitors and filed this petition. The statement was made to me on the 20th December, and on the 24th I filed the petition.

Q.—There is a serious charge of your having committed adultery with Mrs. Steele. Is the date given for the charge the night upon which you went from Eltham to see Mrs. Steele, with reference to Mr. Parnell? A.—Yes.

Replying to his Lordship, the Solicitor-General said there was only one instance given in the charge.

Mr. Inderwick—Now, from that time down to recently were the two sisters on affectionate terms? Petitioner—Very affectionate. Q.—Is there any pretence for such a change? A.—Absolutely none. I never heard of it until I saw it in print. Q.—There are other charges against you. Are you prepared to deny them? A.—Yes.

THE EVIDENCE OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Harriett Bull, examined by the Solicitor-General said:—I remember Mrs. O'Shea going out with Mr. Parnell in the evenings. They would be out about an hour. I remember one occasion Mrs. O'Shea going away, and not coming back till a late hour. Mr. Parnell was with her. He slept in the house on one occasion. Captain O'Shea was not there. When she came back on that late night of which I have spoken, Mrs O'Shea attracted my attention. Her hair was disarranged, and she did not come in like respectable woman. I spoke to my mistress about it. Mrs. O'Shea did not have other visitors. On one occasion I went to her bed-room, and there heard the co-respondent speaking. The door was locked. I waited and saw them come out of the room three-quarters of an hour after I had knocked. I afterwards mentioned the matters to Mrs. Dawson.

Catherine Pethers, examined by Mr. Coward, said:—I am a widow, and reside at Cheltenham. I am a professional cook. Towards the end of 1883 I was put into the house of a Mrs. Hickman, Medwin, Brighton, and I let it to Captain and Mrs. O'Shea. I remained the whole time the O'Sheas were there. Shortly after they came a gentleman appeared, whose photograph I now identify. He went by the name of Mr. Charles Stewart. I now know it was Mr. Parnell. He was nearly always there during Captain O'Shea's absence. He came the beach way, and wore a cloth cap pulled over his eyes. He used to drive out with Mrs. O'Shea at night, but never in the daytime. I remember on one occasion they were in the dining-room after a drive; the door was locked. The doors of the rooms in which they were, were always locked. Mrs. O'Shea directed that she should not be disturbed by callers while the gentleman was there.

Q.—Do you remember one night when Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were in the drawing-room till midnight? A—Yes. Q.—Did you see Mr. Parnell come out first and go upstairs? A.—Yes. Q.—Then did you see Mrs. O'Shea come out and go upstairs? A.—Yes. Q.—Did she do anything? A.—She drew the staircase blind down. Q.—What next occurred? A.—She went into Mr. Parnell's bed-room. Q.—Were you and your husband on the landing above? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you see them both go into the room? A.—Both. Q.—Did you wait outside for long? A.—For some considerable time. Q.—Did they come out? A.—No. Q.—Then I believe you went to bed, did you not? A—Yes, and they were still there. Q.—Then, on the occasions when Mr. Parnell slept there, who used to take up his hot water to him? A.—Only Mrs. O'Shea. Q.—And as to his breakfast, was that taken up to his room? A—Mrs. O'Shea took up his hot water, and brought down the order for his breakfast.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Monday (16th ult.)

Jane Glennistor was the first witness called. She said—I entered the service of Mrs. O'Shea at One Ash Lodge in October 1880, and remained till October 1882. Very soon after entering her service I saw Mr. Parnell at Eltham.

The Solictor-General—Have you known him to be with Mrs. O'Shea in that room with the door locked?

Witness—Only on one occasion I noticed it.

On that one occasion what happened? I did not take much notice, because Mrs. O'Shea told me the Secret Society was about, and it was necessary for the door to be locked. (Much laughter.)

THE COUNTER CHARGE.

Mrs. Hannah Catherine Steele then entered the witness-box, and was sworn.

Mr M'Call—Mrs Steele, you are the sister of Mr O'Shea, the respondent?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. M'Call—In the respondent's particulars it is alleged that Captain O'Shea committed adultery with you on or about the 12th May 1881. Is there one word of truth in the charge?

Witness (in loud and emphatic voice)—Not one.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Butt, in proceeding to sum up the case, said that they were all placed in some difficulty by reason of the fact that they had only heard one side, neither the respondent nor the co-respondent having thought fit to appear, although the respondent did appear by counsel, but had taken no part in the proceedings. They had, however, to deal with the matter as best they might. The first question for the jury was whether those two people, Mrs. O'Shea and Mr. Parnell had committed adultery. Now, on that there was a great mass of evidence which he did not think it necessary to call the jury's attention to in detail because, unless for some reason or other—which he could not imagine—the jury were prepared to say that every one of the witnesses had been speaking falsely, there could be no doubt of the adultery. House after house occupied by the respondent, and the co-respondent a constant visitor, giving upon some occasions names which were not his own, getting out on the balcony and down the fire escape when the husband came. In fact, the evidence was so strong that unless the jury wished instructions upon any point he should not occupy time in further observation upon these matters. The questions of connivance, condonation, or collusion were three matters which would prevent the granting of a decree if they found them against the petitioner. With regard to this they had had the evidence of the petitioner, Captain O'Shea, and he had sworn on his oath that there was not the slightest pretence for the charge. There was no evidence to the contrary. Ought they to believe him? It was a serious responsibility for a Judge or jury to take upon themselves to disbelive a witness uncontradicted, unless there was some very strong reason for assuming that he was guilty. In this case it did not rest on the evidence of Captain O'Shea alone, or anything like it. The facts proved by documentary evidence, and evidence that did not depend upon Captain O'Shea's word, were there. If the husband was a conniving or consenting party, why all this disguise, or the assumption by Mr. Parnell of names which did not belong to him, of Fox, Preston, Campbell, and a number of others? Above all, when the husband came to the door of one of the houses at Brighton unexpectedly, why did Mr. Parnell, who was in the drawing-room with Mrs. O'Shea, escape by the balcony and then present himself at the door as an ordinary visitor? All these matters, to his mind, constituted a most absolute answer on the part of Captain O'Shea to this charge, which, unless it were true, ought certainly never to have been made by the wife. He asked the jury, therefore, to say whether, on the whole of the evidence, they thought that the petitioner had been accessory to or had connived at his wife's adultery. There the matter practically ended. There were other serious charges, one against the husband of adultery with Mrs. Steele, and the charge of cruelty; but with respect to those there was absolutely no evidence, and he therefore did not leave those issues to the jury. Now, as to the charge of adultery brought forward by Mrs. O'Shea, it was simply shocking. There did not appear to be the slightest foundation for it. He should not trouble the jury with that. He should simply ask them to find—Firstly, had the charge of adultery between the respondent and the co-respondent been proved? And, secondly, had there been any connivance in that adultery?

THE VERDICT.

The jury, without leaving the box, and after consulting for two minutes, stated in reply to the clerk that they found that the respondent, Mrs. O'Shea, had committed adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Parnell. They also found that there had been no connivance on the part of Captain O'Shea.

Mr. Justice Butt—I do not think it is necessary to put any other question to the jury. Therefore, on that finding I pronounce a decree *nisi*.

The Solicitor-General—With custody of the children as prayed in the petition?

Mr. Justice Butt—There are two or three under sixteen.

The Solicitor-General.—Two under sixteen. Your Lordship condemns the co-respondent in costs?

Mr. Justice Butt—Yes.

The Solicitor-General—And the respondent too?

Mr. Justice Butt—I shall condemn the respondent as well as the co-respondent, if there is any evidence of her having a separate estate.

The Solicitor General—That evidence shall be placed before the Registrar if your Lordship will reserve the question.

Mr. Justice Butt—I think it is for me to say, but I will reserve the question.

Mr. Lockwood asked his Lordship to reserve the question of the custody for the young children.

Mr. Justice Butt said his impression was that it had always been open to a party to a suit, if there was evidence that the children were not well cared for in the custody to which the court had assigned them, to make an application to alter the arrangement.

Mr. Lockwood—That is all I wish.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE PRESS ON THE SCADDAL.

The *Times* says:—Taken in connection with what was proved before the Special Commission and with the manner in which the Judges then treated several of Mr. Parnell's statements upon oath, the circumstances of the adultery are not less significant than the fact itself. Domestic treachery, systematic and long continued deception, the whole squalid appartus of letters written with the intent of misleading, houses taken under false names, disguises and *aliases*, secret visits and sudden flights, make up a story of dull and ignoble infidelity untouched so far as can be seen by a single ray of sentiment, a single flash of passion, and comparable only to the dreary monotony of French middle-class vice, over which M. Zola's scalpel so lovingly lingers."

The *Daily News* says:—"The allied friends of coercion in Ireland have now another and a totally different straw at which to catch as they float down to the cataract of the coming election. They appear, from some expressions in their newspapers, to be reckoning on the melancholy proceedings which have just taken place in the Divorce Court. They are at least hoping that some of the discredit which has deservedly fallen on Mr. Parnell will cling to the party and the cause with which he is associated. The circumstances are deeply to be regretted; but no English man, nor Scotsman, nor Welshman will be so unjust as to allow the Irish people or the Irish cause to suffer. Every argument for Home Rule would remain, even though all its existing representatives withdrew from the field."

The *Standard* says:—"A man of more honour and more consideration for his victim would have removed her at once from her husband's house, and have taken the consequences, be they what they might. Instead of that Mr. Parnell continued to take advantage of the confidence Captain O'Shea reposed in him in order to inflict upon that gentleman the deadliest possible injury. But there is a meanness and pusillanimity as well as a vulgarity in the course which he actually adopted such as men even callous to honour must denounce, and such as amply explains the request of Captain O'Shea's son that his father would allow him to inflict corporal punishment on the offender."

The *Manchester Guardian* (Gladstonian) says:—"On their moral aspect it is needless to enlarge, and the materials for a complete judgment are wanting. It is a hateful business at the best, and must leave a permanent stain on the reputation of a great public man. As to any excuses which might be made, and extenuating circumstances which conceivably might be brought forward we need not concern ourselves. It is better to put them aside and to acknowledge to ourselves at once that Mr. Parnell can never again stand before the world as he stood before Monday's verdict was pronounced."

Commenting upon the divorce case, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"With Mr. Parnell's relations to society we have nothing to do; so far as the public are aware he never went into society, and for that reason alone the gabble about ostracism from society is meaningless. Our business with Mr. Parnell is political. The business of Ireland with him is political. He has ably, faithfully, and successfully served his country. He has brought her out of bondage. He has led her within sight of the promised land. He has endured labours, journeyings by land and sea in the new world and the old, struggles, defamation, imprisonment, trials which would kill any ordinary man for Ireland's sake. He has saved his country once and again. He has brought her cause to such a point that its triumph is assured. Nineteenths of Great Britain are at the back of the cause with which his name is imporishably associated. The civilised world of liberty approves and applauds his methods. Even his enemies admit his prowess. A juncture has now been reached when there can be no swapping or changing of leaders. We would not if we could."

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"I have direct authority for stating that Mr. Parnell has not the remotest intention of abandoning, either permnantly or temporarly, his position of his duties as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. This may be implicitly accepted as Mr. Parnell's firm resolution, and perhaps by learning it in time the Pigotists press may be spared the humiliation of indulging in at prolonged outburst of useless vilification. In arriving at this determination, I need not say that Mr. Parnell is actuated exclusively by a sense of his responsibility to the Irish people by whose suffrages he holds his public position, and who alone have the power or the right to influence his public action. Even in the most hostile quarters it is not suggested that Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers are likely to waver in their allegiance for him for one solitary instant."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND

AFTER one of the blackest weeks ever experienced writes a home paper it was rumoured that a culminating disaster was impending, involving the credit and stability of the highest British finance. But although we had information on which we had reason to rely, the interests involved were so great, that we did not feel justified in running the slightest risk of misrepresenting a situation which was already sufficiently aggravated. We therefore abstained from publishing the current reports. In fact one of the most eminent financial houses was understood to be in difficulties, and it was known that desperate efforts were being made by the Bank of England in conjunction with the most powerful leaders of finance, to avert a crisis which would have shaken British credit to its foundations, and created a universal panic. It is now no secret that the firm concerned was the firm of Messrs. Baring, who had compromised themselves with immense transactions in South American Securities. Finding that they could not meet the enormous amount of their acceptances without outside assistance, they wisely decided to consult the market, and, after some negotiation happily undertaken under the powerful support of the Bank of England, who must have consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a guarantee fund was formed, rapidly and effectually, and the *Times* was able to annonnce on Saturday that the crisis had been averted. The *Times* said:—

The atmosphere of the City has again been charged rumours of grave financial difficulties throughout the day, but it was late in the afternoon before anything definite as to their origin could be ascertained. We have on more than one occasion during the last two years drawn attention to the extent to which English houses have entered into commitments on account not only of loans to the Government of the Argentine Republic, but also in respect of undertakings such as the Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Works, and it has been feared for some time past that in consequence mischief was brewing in a certain quarter. The mission of Dr. Plaza and the repeated meetings here of those prominently interested in Argentine affairs have from day to day excited suspicion that something serious was wrong, and we have warned our readers that the situation demanded caution, but not until to-day could it definitely be asserted that one of our most respected and leading English houses was compelled to seek outside assistance. Such is the case, however. We are glad to be able to state on the highest authority that the matter has been taken in hand by the Bank of England assisted by the principal firms in the City, that a guarantee fund has been formed, and that the difficulties have now been arranged. What was needed has been done both quickly and effectually, and we are sure that there need now be no fear of any event of the kind that was considered possible.

Writing on Saturday evening the City editor of the leading journal said:—

The announcement made in yesterday's article, that with the difficulties of the great firm referred to had been arranged, may now be followed by the authoritative statement that they have been completely arranged. A meeting of the representatives of the joint-stock banks and, we believe, of others interested took place this morning at the Bank of England, when the matter was finally concluded. It is universally acknowledged that the Bank of England have earned the thanks of the whole community for the skill and promptitude with which they have brought to a satisfactory conclusion a most difficult and complicated piece of business. The public announcement this morning of facts which were only known to a few yesterday during business hours might very reasonably have been expected to cause renewed disturbance in the stock markets, since, when people are alarmed, they are apt to believe that matters are much worse than they are represented to be. Happily, the effect produced was limited to that of mere passive depression in the Stock Exchange; but it was quite evident that a feeling of deep regret also prevailed that so great a name should have been brought low. The magnitude of the operations of the firm in question may be imagined from the fact that the liabilities are estimated at about 21,000,000*l.*, of which 15,000,000*l* are in the form of acceptances and 4,000,000*l* belonging to outside depositors. We believe we are not far out when we say that, including a sum of 1,000,000*l.*, which is believed to be below the value of the private property of the members of the firm, and taking the assets at yesterday's prices, the estate shows a surplus of about 3,800,000*l.* It is judicious of those concerned to allow the facts we have mentioned to be known, as in cases of this kind anxiety regarding an evil of unknown extent may produce even worse effect than the actual evil itself. Of course there has been little or nothing doing, even for a Saturday, but a feeling of relief was manifested in all quarters, and the stock markets have, as a rule, been firm. Consols closed at a rise of ⅛ and, with a few exceptions, prices all left off higher for the day.

It will be seen how narrowly we have missed one of the most tremendous financial collapses ever recorded, and special credit is due to the energetic action of the Governor of the Bank of England, and the wise support he received from other great financial institutions. The Bank has also undertaken to try and arrange the difficulties connected with the firm's relations to the Argentine Republic but not to set the finances of the Republic on a firm basis. It is believed that the Argentine Government will co-operate. The *Times* announces:—

With regard to the affairs of Messrs Baring, we understand that no bills drawn on them by correspondents after Saturday last will be accepted, but all bills drawn previously, of which due advice has been received, will be recognised by those who are managing the firm's affairs. As we find that uncertainty is felt in some quarters as to who exactly is in charge of this and similar matters, it may be as well to say that we believe the business is in the hands of the Bank of England, and that it could not be in better hands. It is, perhaps, too soon to speculate as to what arrangements may be eventually made in regard to the firm, but the probabilities are that its resuscitation will be effected, with some of the old partners and, of course, with fresh capital. We hope this will be so. It would certainly be a pity if the extensive, safe, and valuable business so long carried on by this great English house before it unhappily took to dangerous course should be broken up and taken over piecemeal by its competitors.

Even as late as Wednesday Nov. 19th there was a gloomy feeling on the Stock Exchange and a tendency to panic.

At about three o'clock, however, says the *Times*, a favourable change took place in consequence of money being more freely lent by the banks and discount houses, and the improvement was maintained to the end. It should be again emphatically stated that nothing so much aggravates the increasing apprehension manifested by some people as the hoarding of resources by the banks. That they have been doing this to an unjustifiable, or at any rate injudicious, extent will probably be evident when the total of the "other deposits" is seen in the Bank of England Return to-morrow. A meeting of the representatives of the joint-stock banks was again held at the Bank of England to-day in connection with the Baring Guarantee Fund, when we understand that some of the banks were warned as to the possible consequences of sitting too closely on their money at a time like the present. A time of discredit is just the time when strong banks should show that they are strong, and the only way to do that is to make it plain to all regular customers that accommodation will be promptly given them to a reasonable, and even a liberal, extent.

To meet the demand on its resources the Bank of England took measures to procure a supply of gold, and succeeded in getting a large supply from Russia and the Bank of France. The French papers make the most of this assistance, and M. Laur endeavoured to challenge the propriety of it in the Chamber of Deputies. But the House refused to listen, and, at the instance of M. Rouvier, the discussion was postponed for a month.

The crisis in London has naturally had an effect on other Bourses. For a moment New York, already in the throes of a crisis of its own, was paralysed, but the situation seems to be improving.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres of Nov. 17 stated that the Bourse was very agitated in consequence of the financial crisis in London. At Monte Video the premium on gold reached 48. The shares of the National Bank of Uruguay have fallen heavily, and are quoted at 19. Later advices are more favourable.

Telegraphing from Berlin on Nov. 19 the *Standard* correspondent stated:—

It was a Black Wednesday on the Berlin Bourse to-day. All the leading stocks, including loans, rouble notes, banks, and railways, fell heavily, and many of the "bulls" were forced to sell. The Bourse was in a state of great excitement, as it was feared that to-day's decline would induce private owners to part white their stock.

On the same day a correspondent telegraphed from Vienna:—

The Vienna Bourse to-day felt for the first time the effects of the London crisis. Credit Shares have fallen since yesterday 8fl., or since Friday last 12fl. Hungarian Gold Rentes lost 1 per cent., and other international and local securities declined equally. This fall was caused by sales from Berlin and Frankfort, and partly also by the speculation of the "bears." There was, however, no panic, and the market is considered to be, on the whole, more sound than has been the case for years past.

New York financiers think that the worst is over. Messrs. Kidder, Peabody, and Co. Messrs. Baring Brothers' American agents, have been instructed to proceed with their business as usual.

The *Times*, in its commercial article of Nov. 20th says:—The first, and, it is to be hoped, the most acute, stage of the financial crisis which commenced here last Saturday may, we think, be said to have come to an end at three o'clock yesterday, and the restoration of the confidence has been steadily going on up to the close of business to-day. The favourable change came over the stock markets when it was known that money would not be withheld from the Stock Exchange at the next settlement. To-day a good effect also was produced by the publican of the Bank Return which, as will be seen, confirms the belief that very large balances stood to the credit of the joint-stock banks. The reserve is not quite up to expectations, but it is a fair reserve, and it will probably be raised to 16,000,000*l.* or more very shortly, as we are informed that part of the 1,500,000*l.* of gold coming from Russia will go into the Bank next Monday, and the balance on Tuesday.

According to a telegram received in Paris from Montevideo, dated the 18th inst. the financial panic in that city had subsided.

A Philadelphia telegram of yesterday says:—The New York Stock Market was steady to-day, and was improved by the announcement of a better feeling telegraphed from London. The market closed under reassuring conditions.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

MR. EDWARD STANHOPE, Secretary for War, has published the following observations on the articles which have recently appeared in the *Times* on the magazine rifle, with a view, not (as he explains) of entering into controversy with the anonymous correspondent, but only to correct certain statements of fact as to the new rifle, and as to the method in which it was chosen:—

(1) The magazine rifle now in use in the service was originally chosen by an independent committee, of which Maj.-Gen. Philip Smith, C. B., Sir Henry Halford, the late Mr. Guy Dawnay, Col. Tongue, and Col. Slade were members. The committee examined very carefully every magazine rifle then in existence which could be obtained. The rifle of Maj. Gydsal, which is advocated by the *Times*, was not at that time produced.

(2) After the report of this committee was received experimental rifles of the pattern recommended by them were made and issued for trial in various parts of the world.

(3) The reports of the trials being satisfactory, a meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1889, in the Secretary of State's room at the War Office, at which (in addition to the Commander-in-Chief and myself) there were present the members of Gen. Smith's committee, Gen. Viscount Wolsely (then Adjutant General), Maj-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller (then Quartermaster-General), Maj.-Gen. Alderson (Director of Artillery), Sir Frederick Abel (Chemist to the War Department), Mr. Anderson (Director-General of Ordnance Factories), Mr. J. Rigby (Superintendent of the Small-Arms Factory at Enfield), and others.

Each officer present was asked his opinion separately, and the result was an absolutely unanimous recommendation that the manufacture of the rifle selected by the committee should be proceeded with. I accordingly gave directions for the necessary arrangements to be made.

(4) A sufficient supply of rifles having been received, they were issued to certain troops for exhaustive trial. Every report upon them by any officer, including the report from Col. Mackinnon, which the *Times* alleges to have been suppressed, has been carefully considered by experts, and certain alteration in detail have been recommended for adoption. Whether the rifle is or is not a suitable weapon for the British Army is not a matter upon which any weight would, or ought to attach to my opinion. I have, accordingly, asked my military advisers to make a statement to me upon the subject, which is as follows:—

The magazine rifle has been in the hands of the Brigade of Guards and the troop at Aldershot since Jan. 1, 1890; in all about 15,000 rifles have been in constant use. During this continued trial certain defects have have appeared, but none of these defects are such as prove the rifle to be other than a good military arm. The defects that have appeared are those incidental to early manufacture, and are no greater than those which attended the first issue of the Martini-Henry. Judging from the experience of that issue, we have every reason to believe that we shall have in the magazine rifle a thoroughly useful weapon.

Nov. 14, 1890.

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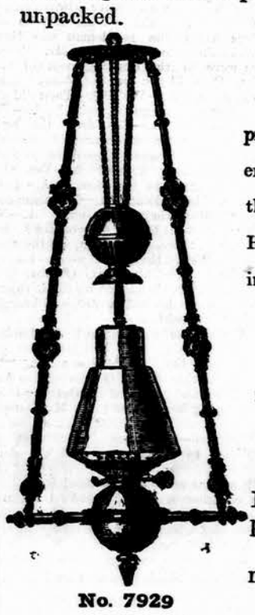
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